The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,776 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Priscoe	31st Aug.
L ROME	3015	100	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2269	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th ,,
M BENGAL	45 0	8 0	W. S. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2753	500	R. Hazelwood	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	J. F. Russell	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 20, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE ENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	15th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 640	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	14th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
s.s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R Hutchison, 21st Sept.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
s.s. ARABIA ..... 3,55 480 Capt. J. Laird ..... 16th Oct.
N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 12th, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pulleys, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wrenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. ½ per share for the year ending 30th June last will be payable on and after MONDAY the 6th inst. to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 21st August 1886 on production of Share-certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after the 6th September 1886, on production of the share-certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 21st August, 1886.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share for the year ending 30th June, 1886, will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 30th instant, to the shareholders in the Company whose names appeared on the Register on the 15th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates while receiving payment between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1886.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of best RANGOON TEAK TIMBER.

The Timber to be sawn straight and square; must be well-seasoned, free from holes, shakes and sap.

Delivery free on Railway trucks at Bombay.

Tenders superscribed as such to be delivered at the Bombay Agency, Treacher's Buildings, before 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on the 10th proximo.

For further particulars apply to

W. PENDLEBURY, Acting Agent,
Secunderabad.

Who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited.
Bombay, 26th August, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for discharging from ships, landing and delivering the consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1886.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, after the 25th instant.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Administrative Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 17th of September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th August, 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
EA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 30th August (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th August, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASPARAGUS! ASPARAGUS!!

Asparagus Finest Picked German	...per tin	2	4
,, ,, Californian	,, ... ,,	1	6

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BREAKFAST FISH.

Herrings Fine Fresh	...per tin	0	6
Herrings Kippered	,,	0	12
Herrings a la Sardine	,,	0	12
Herrings Red Selected fish	,,	1	1
Herrings in Fennel Sauce	,,	0	11
Herrings in Tomata Sauce	,,	0	11

TEACHER and Co., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRAND'S SPECIALTIES.

FOR INVALIDS and PERSONS SUFFERING from DYSPEPSIA and other affections of the digestive organs.

Brand's Essence of Beef, 2 oz. tins, Re. 1-4		...	½ lb. tins	2 4
Brand's do. do. tins, Re. 1-8	Mutton, 2 oz.	...	,,	2 8
Brand's Essence of tins, Re. 1-12	Chicken, 2 oz.	...	,,	3 4
Brand's Concentrated Beef Tea		...	,,	1 8
Do. do.	Mutton Broth		,,	2 4
Do. do.	Chicken Broth		,,	3 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.
Excelsior Brand, per box of 100	2	2

TOBACCOS.

Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ½ lb. packet		....	0 15
Do. do. Virginian Shag	do.	....	0 15
Do. do. Three Castles	do.	.....	0 15
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box			2 14
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4oz. packet			1 2
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes		do. ..	1 2
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb			2 4
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb			1 0

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ½ lb. tin	1	2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2	4

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STAR MILLS.
BATH ROOM PAPER.

EACH Packet contains 1,000 sheets of superior Medicated Manilla Paper being just double the number of sheets found in the packets of other makers.

Per Packet, Re. 1-4.

KEMP AND CO., Ld, BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc,
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES.
KEMP AND Co.'s NEW BRANDS.

THE first shipment of the Company's WINES personally SELECTED by Mr. D. S. KEMP are now landed and are of exquisite quality. Those now offered embrace high class CLARET and BURGUNDIES only, but a fuller range is coming forward, and will be duly announced.

CLARET—	Case of 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Case of 2 doz. pints. Rs.
Pontet Canet	40	42
BURGUNDY—		
Pommard	24	26
Volnay	36	36

The utmost attention having been given to these selections, it is believed that they will command unqualified approval.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BEERS, STOUTS AND CIDER,
TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Price.
Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 6 0 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 4 0

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

This Beer has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian market.

Per doz. quarts, cash ...Rs. 7 0 | Per doz. pints, cash ... ...Rs. 5 4

SOLE AGENTS FOR
JOHNSON AND CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Per doz. bottles ... ...Rs. 6 8 | Per doz. half-bottles... ...Rs. 4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the home market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 6 12 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 4 12

BASS'S PALE ALE IN WOOD,
DIRECT FROM BREWERY.

	Bottles.	Half-bottle.
BASS BEER, L. G. A., by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 8
Do. by Stone and Son, per dozen cash	,, 6 8	,, 4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz. cash	,, 6 8	,, 4 8
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash.	,, 8 0	,, 5 8
KILDERKINS ... ...each	,, 34 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 158, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA, ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	,, 36	,,	25	,,	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	,, 40	,,	25	,,	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	,, 25	Tortoiseshell			16-0
Do. do.	Gilt 6	Steel			 6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					 5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					 8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					 8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers
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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets,	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.—Persons wishing to COMPETE for the THREE FREE STUDENTSHIPS in the VETERINARY COLLEGE and HOSPITAL, within the gift of the Municipality, should send in their applications to the Municipal Commissioner not later than 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, 6th September next. And such applicants should attend at the Commissioner's Office at half past 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 8th idem,

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner,
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 28th August, 1886.

THE AKOLA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED at the GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company held on 11th August 1886, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting held on 26th August 1886 :—

I. That the presses and property of the Company as they now lie be sold to Messrs. Trioumjee Mooljee and Co., and Bharmull Bhojraz and Co., for the sum of Rupees Thirty-one thousand as offered by them in their letter of 11th August.

II. That the Akola Press Co., Limited, be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. John Marshall be appointed liquidator, his remuneration for same being the balance of his Commission for the past year, say Rs. 1,850 in full.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Chairman.

THE Chartered Steamer "LORD LANSDOWNE" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1886.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 4th September, at 1 p.m. for the disposal of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.

BENN ASHLEY and CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

GOLD WATCH, GOLD CHAIN, AND GOLD PEN, AND PENCIL CASE.
VALUABLE PRESENTATION.
PRICE RUPEES 550.

GENTLEMAN'S GOLD HUNTING LEVER KEYLESS JEWELLED in fine HOLES, capped, sunk seconds, three-quarter plate, best quality WATCH, by JOHN JONES of 338, strand, with 18ct., GOLD ALBERT CHAIN of full size PRINCE OF WALES PATTERN, attached with same PATTERN DOUBLE LELESCOPE PEN and PENCIL CASE, by S. MORDAN, Weighing ten and quarter tolas.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAIK NOOROODIN JIVAKHAN has contracted to SELL to SHAPURJEE EDULJEE CHINOY, Esquire, of Hyderabad Deccan, the unincumbered village and Jungle known as Khudgar. All persons or person having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise, are or is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.

All that village known as Khudgar, containing Jungle, Batty fields, and grass land, situate at Khudgar in the Thanna Collectorate in the sub-district of Shahapoor, containing by admeasurement 2,772,351 square yards and bounded on the east partly by Khudgar ground containing fields, and grass land belonging to various persons, partly by Shahapoor Talooka limits, and partly by Vafegaum, on the west partly by Ander and partly by Nargaum, on the north by the river Bhetsa, and on the South partly by Mouze Shahapoor Talooka, and partly by Vafegaum limit.—Dated this 28th day of August, 1886.

BAMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

PEAT'S HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.

Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

An English-built new Mail-Phaeton, convertible, into a cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14 2½, age 5 years.

One chesnut Arab horse, height 14-2½, age 5 years, a very free mover in saddle and harness.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Medows Street.

JUST TO HAND,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manilas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites"
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	,, 45	,, 5 0

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. GAIETY THEATRE. R.
THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES,
INDUBITABLE SUCCESS
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30TH.
THIRD PERFORMANCE
AND
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Introducing the
MERRIEST AND MOST EXHILARATING COMBINATION OF UNPREMEDIATED HUMOR AND HARMONY.
The residents of Bombay have enjoyed for years.
SMILING BEGINS AT 9.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes to hold four.....Rs. 12 | Pit Stalls .... Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1
Back Seats .....Annas 8.
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 p.m.
T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.
Wednesday evening, September 1st, another change of performance.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian mail-steamer "RAFFAELE RUBATTINO" Captain Gellerello, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa on 29th inst., and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the Prince's Dock.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay, 29th August, 1886.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "MANILLA," Captain A. Cruciani, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Hongkong on the 29th inst., and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the Prince's Dock.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay, 29th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION No. 2,550 of 14th instant, regarding the FORTHCOMING FOUR PER CENT. LOAN, the undersigned will be prepared to receive tenders on the dates and under the conditions stated in note 1 to clause 4 of the Notification.

T. W. RAWLINS,
Accountant General.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share, equal to 6 per cent. per annum free of Income tax, will be payable at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 18 Elphinstone Circle, on and after MONDAY, the 6th of September next, to all shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company, on the 21st. of August, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order
P. P. HARVEY & Co.
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries & Agents
The Harvey & Sabapathy, Co. Ld.
Bomby, 28th August, 1886.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY OF BOMBAY hereby invites TENDERS for WORKS in the construction and fitting up of the triple penstock at the end of the covered portion of the old main drain near Bellasis Bridge.

The Drawings, contract and specification can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also forms of Tender can be obtained.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 275 in cash has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq. Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than one p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1886.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer Municipality, Bombay, 28th August, 1886.

THE BHOWNUGGER CITY PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of September next, at 2-30 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited balance sheet made up to 30th June 1886.
2nd To declare a dividend.
3rd To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4th To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1887, and fix their remuneration.

N. B. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 12th September 1886, both days inclusive.

Notice is hereby further given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the same day at the place aforesaid at 2-45 p. m. to make the alterations noted below in the undermentioned clauses of the Articles of Association of the Company.

In article 73 the word "two" in the 4th and 5th lines be omitted and after the words "by advertisement in" in the 4th line the words "at least one" be added.

In article 108 clauses "J. W. and X." be omitted.

In article 147 the word "two" be omitted from the third line and the word one be substituted for it, and after the words "or more" in the said line the words "Auditors" be added.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VENISHANKAR LUXMISHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Bombay, 28th August, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 54 OF 1885.

MEHERBAI wife of RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SCREWWALLA, late a minor by her next friend SORABJEE HORMASJEE BOTTLEWALLA but now of full age, residing at No. 97, Modikhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in her own right and as administratrix of the property and credits of BAI BUCHOOBAI, widow of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased. .Plaintiff.

vs.

NANABHOY BURJORJEE BOTTLEWALLA and BEZANJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, the former residing at Girgaum, Back Road, without the Fort, and the latter at Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, within the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, the executor of the Will of the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, and BAIAI wife of NUSSERWANJEE BEJANJEE BOTTLEWALLA, residing at house No. 46, Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, outside the Fort, and DOSSABHOY NUSSERWANJEE, MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE, and FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, the sons of the said BAIAI, all infants of the ages of 7, 5, and 1, year respectively, and residing with her at the house aforesaid by their guardian *ad-litem* the said Nusserwanjee Bejanjee....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Burjorjee Rustomjee Bottlewalla, deceased, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court-house within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 30th day of August, 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE INDIAN MUSICAL TIMES.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT MUSSOORIE.
Annual Subscription Rs. 12.
Single copy Re. 1-4.
Opinions of the Indian Press
ON THE FIRST NO., NOW READY.

INDIAN DAILY NEWS :—We commend the enterprise.
MADRAS MAIL :—Admirably printed and shows signs of careful editing * * The voluptaries for the American Organ or Harmonium will, we feel sure, prove of great use.
STATESMAN :—We feel no hesitation in recommending the *Musical Times* to the support of our readers as a moderately priced and exceedingly well got up magazine.
PEOPLES' BUDGET :—Nicely printed, excellently arranged and containing a variety of matter of interest to amateur and professional alike; should secure universal support in this country. Will speedily enter upon a highly successful and useful career.
BOMBAY GAZETTE :—On which great pains have evidently been bestowed.
TIMES OF INDIA :—Promises to be a valuable addition to that branch of Indian Journalism dealing with special subjects * * Extremely interesting to musicians.
BANGALORE SPECTATOR :—In appearance, cover, paper, printing and letter-press it is quite able to hold its own with kindred European publications. Every way very creditable to its promoters.
SIMLA ARGUS :—As a specimen of musical typography is superior to anything we ever remember to have seen in India and as good as is generally turned out at Home. Supplied a want * * Wide sphere of usefulness open before it * * should meet with a substantial response from the musical public.
SIND TIMES :—Music of a high order and admirably printed * * deserve the support of all lovers of music in this country.
THE EXPRESS :—Brimful of musical delights * * possesses all the elements which conduce to success * * there is a long, useful and prosperous career before it.
CAWNPORE GAZETTE :—We cannot speak too highly of it.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS, above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BEFORE BUYING your useful and fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TENTS WANTED.—Apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co., Bombay.

SWEDE GLOVES, all shade of Tan at Rs. 1-4, unprecedented opportunity for Ladies.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay.

WANTED an INSURANCE CLERK, thoroughly up in all branches, and willing to make himself otherwise useful. Apply 243, care of this paper.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Manilla Cheroots, per box of 50, Re. 1, in good condition. Sold on account of consignor.—HOWARD & Co., 81, Meadow Street.

ICES, ICES, wines and spirits of the best quality to be had only at the Vienna Confectionery. Who likes to have a good Mocha coffee? Please try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 2 Church-gate Street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

A NEW NOVELTY.—Scent Spraying Walking Sticks, Jewellery of all descriptions, &c., at STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy rooms.

TO LET, from 1st September, on Bandora Hill, FURNISHED BUNGALOW with outhouses, &c. For particulars apply to X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOOSE SEEDS, Garden Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, of superior manufacture. Illustrated price lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SETS of WATCHMAKING TOOLS, complete in cases, each at Rs. 65, Rs. 75, Rs. 90, and Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co. Limited, Watch Manufacturers, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young auturnegrey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEEKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 23 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities, P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

MILD (rolled) Breakfast BACON, Cooked Ham, Gruyere and Double Gloster Cheese. EXTRA TOAST Biscuits in 2lb. and 3lb. tins—PEARSE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 63,300,000
RESERVE FUND..... 4800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England on the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at a godown, opposite to their rooms—

2 hydraulic presses, 6" ram, 33" rise daylight, 5' 6" plates, 3' 4" and 2' 6" with brass hand pump 2" and 1".

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS AND BOARDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of Jan Mahomed Fuckeer Mahomed—

Ex s.s. Darlington.

313 pair teak scantlings and boards measuring about 3 tons.

Ex s.s. Colaba.

551 pair teak scantlings and boards measuring about 11 tons.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Old Government Bakery, in Bake House Lane, Fort; the handsome, French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, cutlery and glassware, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, wearing apparel, &c., the property of Mr. W. Fogg. The same comprises star cut glassware, plateware, and crockery, blackwood and teakwood, drawing-room, dining, pier, writing, side, dressing, and washhand tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing-room, easy, folding, reclining, arm, and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, iron bedsteads, wardrobe, chest of drawers, clothes press, Brussels and Cambay carpets, children's cots, table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, flower vases, teapoys, pictures, almirah, bath and dispense, iron furniture, &c. Property on view.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

Lady's cotton and silk dresses (some of them quite new), hats, gloves and mittens, gentleman's coats, trousers and suits, over-coats, waterproof cloak, collars, neckties, shirts, jerseys, flannel sleeping suits, hat and helmets, boots and shoes, breeches, boot ties, portmanteaus, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey dhoties.
5 ,, shirtings.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, sail needles.
3 cases butter in 1 and 2 lb. tins.
On account and at the risk of Caderbhoy Mahomedally.—

Ex s.s. Clan Murray.

410—6344—1 case 50 doz chain, doz collars.
On account and at the risk of the Indentor.—
Abdoolkadur Abdoolhoosein.

Ex s. s. Pandura.

AK—279—1 case gold and silver leaf.
On account of the concerned.
1249—1—case blank books, 2, 3, 4 and 6 quires.
2—1 case oak steel cabin trunks 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 32 and 36 inches.
18 22—5 cases 5 doz. quarts Glenharrie Scotch whisky.
23—1 ,, Japanned and sivered gig lamps.
24—1 ,, electroplated spoons and forks, breakfast cruets, call bells, bottle locks, &c.
On account and at the risk of Thakersay Callianjee—
T C 1135—3 cases each 150 pair white stripe gauze, 12 yards, 50 inches.
By order and on account of whom it may concern—
16 53—1 bale Cretonue prints.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases 684 doz. varnished Hickory Picking sticks.
The household furniture of a gentleman consisting of drawing room, dining, writing, dressing, and wash hand tables, iron bedsteads, almyras, wardrobe, chintzes and gown presses, hatstand, teapoy, sofas, screens, bookstand, carpet, China matting, &c.
By order of the Administrator General :—About 4 Cashmere Shawls (Doshalas) belonging to the estate of the late Mushirjee Goolam Mohideen Cashmeree.

AT 2 p.m.

1 Poona made excellent Bareilly cart.
1 Office shigram.
1 light victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Nagdevi Street, commonly known as Barbhaya Moholla, without the Fort.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Manackbai, widow of Harilall Hurgovandas, and on account and the risk of the mortgagors, Bawajee Vuliybhoy, Mahomed Bowanjee, Sucoor Bowanjee and Rabibai, widow of Dosmun Bawanjee, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 30th day of June 1883 and of further charge dated the 6th day of November 1886.

All that piece of fazandaree land (whereof Hassan Mahomed and Ebrahim Mahomed are fazundars) with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Nagdevi Street, commonly known as Barbhaya Mohalla Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nagdevi Street, on the north by the property of Chundon Perool butcher, and on the south by the property of Shaik Hoosein, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 101 and now under No. 104, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

240 Tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF valuable landed property at Parell Tank-road.

On THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee, Sha Bhanjee Rhimsey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Shamrao Narayen, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1881, and subject to a claim of Rs. 3,300 and interest due on the first mortgage of the premises, exec ted by the said Shamrao Narayen to Gunputrao Damodher Chandwidker on the 3rd day of February, 1873.

All that piece of ground or part with the messuages or bungalow standing there on, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Parell, on the eastern side of and fronting the Parell Tank-road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 103, 127 A, 127 B, and 129, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1024, containing by admeasurement 5,036 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Antone, on the west by the said Parell Tank-road, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Narayen Maddoba, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Framjee Eduljee and now of the said Shamrao Narrayen.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, in Moozavar Pakady Street at Mazagon.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, as administrator of the estate of the late Krishnajee Nagraj, deceased, and with the consent of Mrs. J. W. Seager, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. J. W. Seager, and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a Deed of Mortgage, dated the 10th May, 1870, executed by the said J. W. Seager, in favour of the said Krishnajee Nagraj and another, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September next, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned landed properties, viz.—

LOT NO.

All that piece of ground together with the messuage, or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of Moozavur Pakady, 2nd Street, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Framjee Nanabhoy, on the north by the Moozavur Pakady, 2nd Street, and on the south by the property described as Lot No. 2.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of ground together with the messuage dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Moozavur Pakady, 1st Street in the subdistrict of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, in the west by the property described as Lot No. 3, on the north by the property described as Lot No. 1. and on the south by the said Moozavur Pakady, 1st Street.

LOT NO. 3,

All that piece of ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Moozavur Pakady, 1st Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 178 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property described as Lot No. 2, on the west by the property of Sorabji Nowrojee Bharucha, on the north by the property of Framjee Nanabhoy, on the south by the Moozavur Pakady, 1st Street. For further particulars and condition of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th September next, at 2 p. m., at their rooms, a small and choice consignment of Pianos and Harmoniums, as follows :—

1 walnut, french-polished, highly finished, sweet-toned cottage piano, with seven octaves, full compass, trichord, over string.
1 upright cottage piano, in walnut case, 7 octaves, full compass, strong construction.
1 walnut, french-polished, highly finished, sweet-toned Harmonium, five octaves, and 7 stops.
1 Do. Do. Do. with 3 stops.
1 Do. Do. Do. ,, no. ...
2 Do. Do. Dulcet organs American style, with knee swell, a very mellow toned instrument especially adapted for singing.

The above instriments have all been expressly made for India. The harmoniums are by the well-known makers Barnet, Samuel and Sons of London.

The instruments will be on view from MONDAY, the 6th September.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT,

By order of the mortgagee and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Ramchandra Gunpatjee, Narayren Ramchundr, Gujanan Ramchunder and Anundrao Ramchander, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioners, on the 30th day of September, 1886, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay, for pension and tax under No. 396, and for quit and ground rent under No. 1160, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22 and 23, formerly in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchunder Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants situate on the north side of New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Balsett, and the property of Moroba Sewjee, on the west by the property of the late Bhawanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Lakshman Kesowjee, and partly by that of Ramchander Narayen, and Narayen Raglooba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the auctioneers, or to Messrs. Tuakurdas Dhuramsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart-Row, Fort, Solicitors for the mortgagee. Dated the 28 day of August 1886.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th August, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

LEATHES AND Co.
COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
HUMMUM STREET.

IMPORTANT ALTERATION IN TIME AND PLACE OF SALE.

LEATHES & Co. have been favoured with instructions from the executors of the late Gerald L. Trevor to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow lately occupied by him in Dockyard-road, Mazagon, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., the whole of his valuable household furniture, a cottage piano by Maack, a metronome and dizitarium, stationery, cabinets, also a choice selection of crockery, tea sets, toilet sets, dinner sets, electro-plated ware, Dresden, China chandeliers, table lamps, 2 gall. Lipscombe filter (new), and sundry other articles. Sale to commence at 2 p.m., precisely. Property is now on view.

LEATHES & Co.
Bombay, 28th August, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CUT TREE WOOD.

Under instructions from Col. Merriman, R.E., the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, this day, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., in the compound of the Marine Line's storeyard, &c., a quantity of cut tree wood.

SALE

ROYAL BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., Apollo Bunder 6-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Roshire (s), from Mauritius; King Arthur (s), Jeddah; and Hazara (s), London. Yesterday:—Persia (s), from Liverpool; Commilla (s), Karachi; Manilla (s), Hongkong; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa; and Bhundara (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 28th:—Inchgarvie (s), for Kurrachee; and Loodiana (s), London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hazara entered, and the s.s. Malwa, Loodiana, and Amana left the dock yesterday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. Johnston, cotton measurer, reported to the police on Friday afternoon of having dropped a leather purse, containing Rs. 50 in currency notes, somewhere about one of the jetty sheds at the Prince's Dock.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Meiffre, manager of the firm of Meiffre, Neveu and Co., Cowasjee Patel Street, reported to the police on Friday, that a number of cases containing champagne, sardines, soap, envelopes, whistles, &c., valued collectively at Rs. 708-7-1, were stolen from their godown. Inquiries are being made by the police.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora on the body of a Hindoo girl, aged 6 years, named Cassee. Deceased, while playing about on the Dadur Road on Saturday afternoon, was knocked down and run over by a bullock cart laden with road metal, and sustained fatal injuries. She died on the way while being conveyed to hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Jotee Ballojee, aged 35 years, a mill labourer, much addicted to drink, residing at Agripada. On Friday afternoon he took a poisonous dose of opium, and his friends finding him in an unconscious state, removed him to the hospital, where he died from its effect that night. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., at the Apollo Bunder at 6-15, this evening:—

Grand Parade

March	Pavane	C. Salaman.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Valse	Vom Rhein Zur Donau	Keler Bela.
Aria	Der Wildschütz	Lortzinz.
Valse	Chantilly	Waldteufel.
Polka	The Royal Princess	Klussman.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A NATIVE WOMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.—Abdoola Nubee was charged on Saturday before Mr. Webb with having stolen a sum of Rs. 108, the property of a woman named Lahun. The money was hidden by her in a pillow, which was sewn up. On Saturday morning she went out of her house on some business, and on returning found the pillow ripped open and the money taken away. The police on the matter being reported to them, arrested the accused, and found the money in his possession. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a newborn male child, found at 4 p. m. on Saturday by the police lying in a pond at De Lisle Road. The body was wrapped up in a cloth, and it was in an advanced state of decomposition. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, in his evidence stated, that the decomposition of the body of the deceased was so great that he was unable to state the cause of death. The coroner thereupon adjourned the inquest to the 4th proximo, Saturday, to enable the police to institute further enquiries regarding an anonymous letter which was received by the European police officer of the section in respect of the birth, parentage and death of the deceased child.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the morgue, Camatteepoora, on the body of a female child, aged 22 months, named Koolsum. Deceased, while playing about in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, was accidentally run over by a bullock-cart, one of the wheels passing over the head of the child causing instantaneous death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner at the J. J. Hospital on the same day, on the body of Rama Govind, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops, Parel. On Wednesday a bar of iron weighing 18lbs. accidentally dropped on to the head of the deceased from the hands of another workman employed at the same workshops, inflicting a serious wound, which subsequently proved fatal. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A TRAMWAY INSPECTOR.

At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, the case in which Jamsetjee Jeewajee Nazir was charged with assaulting a Tramway Company's inspector, named Bhima Khoosaba, on the 19th instant, was called on for further hearing before Mr. Webb. Maneckjee Pestonjee Kalvegar, a godown-keeper in the employment of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, gave evidence on behalf of the accused. He said that on the evening when the assault was alleged to have been committed, the accused was at his house, it being the New Year's day of the Kadmi Parsees. The Magistrate observed that the evidence for the prosecution was not as satisfactory as was necessary to secure a conviction. His Lordship, however, warned and discharged the accused.

CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTING THE TRAMWAY LINE.

ON Saturday last, Mr. Webb further investigated the charge of obstructing the tramway track by placing a stone on one of the lines, which has been preferred by the Tramway Company against two young students of the St. Xavier's School, Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee and Byramjee Shapoorjee. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared to conduct the prosecution. Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, defended the first accused, and Mr. Dinshaw Davur appeared for the second. The case for the prosecution is that on the 11th instant a tramway inspector, named Bhima Khooshaba, who was on detective duty, saw the first accused, about 16 years old, give a stone to the second, who is a lad about nine years of age, and the smaller boy placed the stone on the line. The boys have laid a charge against the inspector of assault.

After a witness had been examined on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. DeSouza offered to withdraw the charge, if the other side consented to withdraw the counter-charge, and gave an undertaking never more to place stones on the line. He said that his only object was to prevent further waste of the public time over a case of that nature.

Mr. Davur: You may withdraw your charge, but we cannot promise not to do again what we have never done. If Mr. DeSouza withdraws his case unconditionally, I will withdraw mine.

Mr. Nicholson: With regard to my client, I do not want to give any undertaking.

After one more witness had been examined, the case was adjourned till the 7th proximo.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

CIVILIANS *vs.* MILITARY.

A MATCH was played between the above teams on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday, resulting in an easy victory for the Civilians by an innings and 42 runs. The Military were treated to a pleasant day's leather-hunting, their opponents scoring 163. Wilkins contributed 65 to this and Gaddum 24. Blackwell and three others also entered into double figures. For the Military Major Morse in the second innings, which followed on, made 20, the largest score on his side.

The following are the scores:—

CIVILIANS.

1st Innings.		
A. D. Wilkins, ct. Fergusson b Titmus		65
A. P. Gould, b Clowes		12
C. E. Blackwell, c Fergusson, b Clowes		17
A. Lang, c Morse, b Clowes		15
F. D. Gaddum, c Clowes, b Titmus		24
M. B. Ward, c Fowler, b Clowes		2
T. Brooks, c Titmus, b Clowes		1
H. Kerr, b Clowes		8
N. S. Glazebrook, b Titmus		1
C. Gamble, not out		9
W. Murray, c Fergusson, b Clowes		2
	Extras	7
	Total	163

MILITARY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Morse, b Wilkins	1	c Kerr, b Blackwell	20
Tr. Lowler, c Blackwell, b Gaddum	4	b Gaddum	0
Gunner Titmus, b Wilkins	1	b Lang	5
Lieut. Clowes, c Kerr, b Gaddum	0	c Murray, b Blackwell	0
Lieut. Vincent, b Wilkins	9	b Lang	12
Corpl. Claridge, b Gaddum	0	c Murray, b Blackwell	18
Gunner Fitzgerald, c Blackwell, b Gaddum	2	not out	10
Bomb. Fergusson, c Gamble, b Gaddum	0	c Brooks, b Gaddum	3
Lieut. Merriman, c Gaddum, b Wilkins	1	b Brooks	10
Capt. Burton, b Gaddum	3	b Murray	12
Capt. Slater, not out	0	b Lang	3
		Extras	6
Total	21	Total	110

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE SEWREE MAGAZINE.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th instant:—

Submitted memorandum, dated 29th July, showing that the estimate for the extension of Sewree Magazine was Rs. 5,062; that there was expended to 31st March 1886 Rs. 2,270, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,792, for which no provision has been made in the current year's estimates; and that there was expended between April and July 1886, Rs. 2,254.

Read memorandum by the Engineer, dated 16th August, explaining that the work could not be completed before the close of the last financial year owing to the difficulty in obtaining stone at that particular time.

Resolution.—Provision should be made for the balance of expenditure, Rs. 2,792, in next supplemental estimate.

WHARFAGE FEES.

Resumed consideration of letter from Messrs. C. J. Khambatta and Company, dated 11th August, and from Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Company, dated 19th August, applying fof a reduction in the wharfage fee on cast-iron pipes, bridge-work, &c., to be imported for Tansa Water Works, on the ground that the present rates are high, and that if a reduction is not made the materials will be sent by boat to Kesheli Bunder.

Resolution.—Messrs. C. J. Khambatta and Company should be informed that the full wharfage rate will be charged in the first instance on the iron work landed in Bombay from vessels in the stream for the Tansa Water Works; and that if they so land 40,000 tons or upwards a rebate of 25 per cent. will, subject to the sanction of Government, be allowed.

Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Company should be informed that the Trustees are not prepared to enter into any special arrangement in their case.

THE IBIS WHARF.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 5th July, stating that the Ibis wharf is most inconvenient for vessels to lie alongside owing to the projecting base of the 100-ton crane, and suggesting that a wooden breast-work or bolster be fitted on each side of the basement of the crane equal to the width of the projection.

Read memo. by the Engineer, dated 2nd August, stating that the evil referred to by the Dock Superintendent no doubt exists, and that a twig fender on each side of the crane seat would be sufficient to remedy it, and that the cost would probably be Rs. 55 to Rs. 60 for each fender.

Read memo. by chairman, dated 4th August.

Read further report by Engineer, dated 12th August, furnishing information asked for by the chairman, and stating that a large coir fender made of old rope would probably be better than a twig fender in this situation, and that the cost will be much the same.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—A large coir fender made of old rope should be provided on each side of the projection as recommended by the Engineer, estimated to cost from Rs. 110 to Rs. 120.

THE SASSOON DOCK.

Read Government Resolution No. 1142 (Railway Department), dated 4th August, approving of the purchase from the Trustees of the plot of land measuring 529 square yards required for the extension of the Colaba Passenger Station at Rs. 4-0-5 per square yard, and the payment to the Trustees of Rs. 898, being the value of permanent way materials to be taken over by the Railway Company.

Government further intimate that the arrangement under which the Trustees obtain access by the existing siding to the Sassoon Dock is to remain undisturbed.

Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—It should be explained to Government that there is nothing on record regarding the arrangement under which the Sassoon Dock sidings are worked, and that what the Trustees require is that Government shall guarantee to them the permanent continuance of the Railway facilities now enjoyed.

THE RAILWAY COMPANIES AND THE DOCKS.

Read letter from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, dated 28th July, recommending that the rule allowing materials for G. I. P. and B.B.& C.I. Railway Companies to be discharged in the dock overside free of charge be altered, so that vessels entering the dock solely for their own covenience be made to pay the usual rates.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government, the following should be substituted for No. 19 of the miscellaneous charges at Prince's Dock:—"Railway materials for the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies forming part of a general cargo will be allowed free overside delivery in the Dock, and lighters employed to remove the same will be exempted from Dock dues, but only when such general cargo discharged on the Dock quay forms more than one-fourth of the entire cargo of the vessel. Railway materials entitled to free overside delivery under this clause when landed on the quay for ships' convenience and afterwards re-shipped into boats will be treated as transhipment cargo under Rule 26."

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 24th Aug. 1886.	For week ending 24th Aug. 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	20
" " out of "	15	11
" transported "	12	7
" attended to "	1	2
	For week ending 23rd Aug. 1886.	For week ending 23rd Aug. 1885.
Vessels entered	9	11
" left	13	6
" remaining in Dock	11	11

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, on Saturday, the 28th of August, 1886, at 3-30 p.m., Mr. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar in the chair.

The notice conveining the meeting having been read, the following directors' report was placed before the shareholders:—In submitting herewith their usual annual report, together with a balance sheet of the accounts and a statement of profit and loss account made up to the 30th June last, the the directors are pleased to be in a position to congratulate the shareholders on a fairly successful season. In the Omra districts the crop, although damaged as regards quality by the untimely rains in December, gave a fair average yield, and both the company's presses at Amraoti and Akola have done a good season's work. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the Ahmednuggur and Wadwan factories. In the first-named place the pressing rate owing to competition has fallen to so low a figure as to leave no margin for profit. Your directors, therefore, are considering the advisability of either selling this factory or transferring it to some other locality. In Wadwan the season is a very short one, and the pressing rate current in that market does not show much margin for profit either. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances the factory earned about 4 per cent. on its capital cost, and would have made a better show in the profit and loss account, but for the fact that nearly the whole of the earnings of the season were swallowed up by the interest due on the debt against the company, which remained outstanding at the end of last season in respect of the first cost of the factory. The number of bales pressed at the company's presses during the passed season aggregate 36,441, against 19,148 the previous year, made up as follows:—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
Amraoti	11,831	5,838
Akola	15,090	7,838
Ahmednuggur	2,744	3,243
Wadwan	6,776	2,229
	36,441	19,148

The amount at credit of profit and loss account on 30th June last, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 246-13-9, brought forward from last year, and of Rs. 746-13-6 received in settlement of the joint working agreement at Amraoti, amounts to Rs. 25,137-12-0, which sum your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
In reduction of the Company's debt	6,500	0
To repairs and renewal account	5,000	0
In payment of a dividend of Rs. 30 per share free of Income-tax, leaving	13,260	0
To be carried to new year's account	377	12
	Rs. 25,137	12

Your directors may mention that the representatives of the presses at Amraoti have entered into a fresh joint working agreement for a period of three years from 1st July 1886 to 30th June 1889 on the following basis: The pressing charges to be Rs. 3-8-0 per bale, instead of Rs. 3-6-0, as under the last agreement, out of which sum Rs. 2 per bale is to be retained by each press to cover working expenses, and the balance Re. 1-8-0 per bale to be paid into a common fund. Out of this fund, this company is to receive 14 per cent. as heretofore, and as this amount is in excess by nearly 1½ per cent. of the work actually done by the company's factory during the currency of the last agreement, these terms cannot but be considered satisfactory. Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Ruttonsy Mooljee retire from the board by rotation under clause 110 of the articles of association, but offer themselves for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Sadanund Balcrushna and Moroba Narayan, also retire under clause 144 of the articles of association, but are eligible for relection.

Printed copies of the accounts having been previously circulated to the shareholders, it was proposed by Mr Khengar Thobun, and seconded by Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee, and carried—That the report now read and the accounts before the shareholders be adopted.

It was proposed by Mr. Hemraj Lukhmidas, seconded by Mr. Jethabhoy Cullianjee, and carried—That a dividend of Rs. 30 per share be made payable to all shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 20th August 1886.

It was proposed by Mr. Wishwanath Dhondoba, and seconded by Mr. Moroba Narayan—That Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Ruttonsy Mooljee be re-elected directors of the company.

It was proposed by Mr. Hemraj Luckmidass, and seconded and carried by Mr. Ruttonsy Mooljee—That Messrs. Sadanund Balcrishna and Moroba Narayan be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 only per annum each.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Ruttonsy Mooljee and seconded by Moroba Narayan, the meeting separated.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON AT MONGHYR.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived at Monghyr by special train on Tuesday morning, and was received at the Railway Station by Mr. Mosley, the Collector, and the local officials. A guard-of-honor of the East Indian Railway Volunteers, under Colonel Campbell, was drawn up on the platform, and his Honor was accompanied by his personal staff, Mr. Peacock, Colonel Trevor, and Mr. Nolan, and Dr. Lethbridge. Sir Rivers Thompson proceeded on board the Rhotas which is lying in the Ganges, but landed again about one o'clock and received an address from the Municipality at the Ghat.

The principal matters referred to in the address were the working of the elective system in the Municipality and the liberality of Mr. Dear, and the Municipal Commissioners concluded by saying:—"We much regret that the period of your Honor's term of office will shortly expire, and that this will perhaps be the last opportunity we may have the honour and pleasure of welcoming you; but we feel assured that your Honour, on retirement to your country, will continue to feel an interest in this country when your Honor will have ample opportunities of doing good to it. We earnestly wish that your Honor may have a long career of usefulness and enjoyment, repose and happiness, in your own country, all of which your Honor so well deserves."

Sir Rivers Thompson, in reply, expressed himself satisfied with the working of the local self-government scheme as far as it has been developed in Bengal, and thanked the Commissioners in graceful terms for the kind wishes expressed to himself. He would, he said, always retain pleasant recollections of the pretty station of Monghyr.

In the evening Sir Rivers Thompson presided at the ceremony of transferring the new Clock Tower to the Municipality as a free gift from Mr. Dear. Mr. Mosley, the Collector, read the following address on this occasion:—

"May it please your Honour,—I have the honour, at the request of Mr. Dear, whose unavoidable absence I deeply regret, to show your Honour the Clock Tower which that gentleman has generously constructed for the benefit of his fellow-townsmen. It was suggested a little while ago to Mr. Dear that a standard clock, striking a bell that would be heard within a radius of two or three miles, would be a great boon to the people, and more especially so to those having to travel by railway, and he resolved on constructing one at his own expense. It was at first decided to erect a tower on the rising ground east of the Public Gardens and facing the Circuit House, and a plan and estimate were drawn out by Mr. R. R. Bayne, the well-known architect to the East Indian Railway Company. Subsequently, the late Commissioner, Mr. G. N. Barlow, suggested the restoration of the eastern gate of the Fort with the Clock Tower rising over the central archway, and Mr. Bayne was commissioned to elaborate a design carrying out this idea. The cost was very much greater than that of the original design, but, as it promised to be so much more useful by being so much more central, the work was put in hand at once, and the completed structure has involved an outlay of no less a sum than Rs. 30,000. And Mr. Dear now wishes to make it over as a free gift to the town of Monghyr, vesting it in the Municipal Commissioners as trustees. This is but the last of a series of works carried out by Mr. Dear for the benefit of the town in which he has lived so many years. He commenced by clearing out the native bustees that were formerly located in the Fort on the land lying between the Post Office and Peer Sha Naffar's Darga and bounded on the south and east by the Fort walls. To do this he bought up about six or seven hundred houses and huts, paying compensation to each holder, and then filled up tanks, dilapidated wells and cesspools, and built on the land so reclaimed all the new European houses that now exist there, and which were planned to meet a public want for house-accommodation. That this want was a real one may be judged from the fact that, though no less than 13 houses were built and two houses altered and enlarged, they are all at this moment occupied; and that this has not been effected by emptying older houses belonging to other owners is evident from the fact that not more than two or three are vacant at this time. The hospital built by Mr. Dear was opened by your Honor on your last visit. It was constructed at a cost of Rs. 40,000, and Mr. Dear pays it a monthly subsidy of Rs. 50, and has since presented to it a full complement of surgical implements and books of the most modern type, the result of the latest researches and practice. It is unnecessary for me to say anything as to the great benefit this munificent gift is to the town and district. The Baptist Chapel that stands near the centre of the Fort is another of Mr. Dear's benefactions, built at a cost of Rs. 28,000, and towards the support of which he contributes Rs. 150 monthly. I hear, too, that in the district of Champarun Mr. Dear has agreed, at the request of the Collector, Mr. Worsley, to build a dak bungalow for the use of the travelling public. "As Mr. Dear is now about 74 years of age, his work in the directions spoken of is nearly ended, but, should his life be spared, there are other works of usefulness that he has in contemplation to be carried out later on. I may add that in his extensive business operations in timber in Champarun and the adjoining Nepal districts he has, as I hear, worked on the same generous lines. It has never been his practice to prosecute defaulting carters and others working for him, and he has forgiven accumulated liabilities due from them from time to time to the extent of over a lakh of rupees. Only in isolated cases of deliberate fraud have prosecutions been held, and these have been so rare as to amount practically to nothing. I appear now, at Mr. Dear's request, to ask permission to make over to the Municipality the Tower, the deeds relating to which are all ready for signature, but I have also ventured to do more, and to point out some of his public benefactions: others more private it is not my duty here to speak of, but they are many."

The Lieutenant-Governor replied:—"Mr. Mosley, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The only regret that I feel on the present occasion—a regret in which I am sure you will all join—is that Mr. Dear is not here personally present to-day to witness this ceremony. We should have all felt a great satisfaction if he had been able to take his part in this interesting proceeding, and could have received from us the thanks which are his due for this further token of his good-will towards the people of Monghyr. I have had the honor on a previous occasion of presiding at the opening of the excellent hospital in the station which owes its existence to Mr. Dear's beneficence, and which we now learn is maintained at his cost for the benefit of the sick and suffering in this place; and we all know how many other directions there are in which his liberality has been shown in extending sanitary improvements to the advantage of this town and its residents. The duty which I am called upon to discharge to-day I willingly accept at the request of Mr. Dear, who has thought it desirable that advantage should be taken of my visit to Monghyr to transfer to the Municipal Commissioners of the town, by a formal and official act, this handsome structure which he has caused to be built at his own expense. In the presence of this large assemblage I now place this deed of a free gift in the hands of the Chairman of the Municipality, and, in doing so, I express the hope of all here present that the Municipal Commissioners, as the representatives of the people of the town, will accept the trust in the spirit in which the gift is made, and will recognise it as incumbent upon them to maintain the clock and tower in proper order and repair, as an ornamental addition to the gateway of this ancient Fort, and as a work of great public utility to the community."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 27.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·735
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	74 8
Relative humidity of Air	·808
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky=10)	7 6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85 1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·1
General Directions of Wind	W, WNW, W, WNW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	372
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	9·95
Year	89·86
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 28th Aug.	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "the Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

Two more instances of alleged misconduct on the part of some of the European employés of the G. I. P. Railway have been brought before the notice of the railway authorities this week. A guard has been suspended for assaulting a Eurasian lady at Jubbulpore. Another complaint is of two European servants of the company attempting to assault a Hindoo woman while the train was in motion. It a stated that the train was proceeding from Bombay to Callian on Friday last, when one of the accused went in to the second-class carriage in which the Hindoo lady was sitting while the other stood on the footboard. Yesterday the Hindoo woman went with her husband to the Boree Bunder Station to lodge her complaint, when all the European employés were called together. She is said to have identified one out of the crowd. The case is under inquiry.—*Rast Goftar.*

ADULTERATED GHEE.

Mr. Dantra writes to the *Rast Goftar*:—Your statement that the ghee sold in Bombay is much adulterated is perfectly true. The unscrupulous ghee manufacturers purchase at the rate of four annas per pound all the fat of pigs, cows and sheep slaughtered in Bombay. The fat is melted and a quarter of a seer of curd is added to every seer of fat. When the whole cools down it has the appearance and smell of ghee. It is generally observed that the ghee exhibited in shops for sale has a yellowish tint. Formerly yellow ghee was sold at a higher rate than white ghee, as the former was made from the milk of cows. But now yellow ghee is cheaper than white, simply because the yellow tint is produced by the mixing of yellow oil produced by crushing mowra seed, which is injurious.

THE THAKORE OF GONDAL IN ENGLAND.

What is the Thakore of Gondal doing in England? Nothing is said about his return. It is stated that he has gone on a second visit to England for the study of medicine. If the report be true we cannot approve of the Thakore's choice. It is not the right thing, nor does it benefit his people for a chief to go to England for the study of medicine soon after his accession to the *gadee*. If he wants a medical man for himself or his subjects, he can always get one by the payment of a reasonable salary. We are not opposed to a chief acquiring knowledge but it is not necessary for him to go to England when he can acquire the same knowledge here. Does Bhagwatsingjee want to be a raja of a doctor? If he is after feeling the pulse of his patients he will lose the political touch of his people. If he wanted to be a doctor he ought not to have taken charge of the *gadee*. As things are at present he appears to have morally abdicated.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE BOMBAY BAR AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The question raised by the Chamber of Commerce about the barristers and their fees must not be allowed to drop. The beauties of British justice are almost nullified by the wasteful expenditure attending it. There may be a few instances on record of justice being perverted owing to pecuniary disability of the right party, but there are number of instances in which the litigants have given up half way their cases for want of means. Even the successful litigant has in some cases to rue the day when he went to seek the protection of the law. In addition to the "long bills" of the solicitors the "convenience of the barristers" has a good deal to do with this state of affairs. During the share mania of 1864-65, the work of the High Court vakeels increased to such an extent that the fee of Rs. 3 for serving a notice was enhanced to Rs. 20, and the notice servers demanded Rs. 5 in place of the usual fee of 8 annas. Of course the work of the barristers increased in similar proportion. Barristers were fee'd to attend joint stock companies' meetings, they were invited to act as liquidators of tottering concerns, while a small number were engaged in keeping their own heads above water on their own account. Under these unsatisfactory conditions the system of employing two barristers came into vogue. The same conditions do not exist now.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

NEW rules for the district pleaders' and subordinate judges' examination have been made and promulgated by the High Court. As before two separate examinations will be held, and a number of books for candidates to study have been recommended. In the case of candidates for the district pleaders' examination the requisite number of marks on the aggregate for passing has been raised from fifty to sixty, and in that of the subordinate judges the standard has been lowered from seventy to sixty. This readjustment of the standards at the first sight appears to perpetuate the difficult nature of the examination as formerly; but we think the separation of the examination into two branches, one lower and one higher, is a guarantee that in the case of district pleaders' examination the same amount of proficiency as in the higher examination will not be exacted. We submit the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court would have done well to retain the same standard of aggregate marks in the case of district pleaders as under the rules now annulled. Apparently what the candidates for the district pleaders' examination seem to have gained by the separation of the examination they seem to lose by the fresh higher level of the requisite number of marks. On the whole we think the fixing of separate standards must to a certain extent minimise the cause of complaint in regard to the difficult nature of the examination.—*Native Opinion.*

MILITARY POLICE FOR BURMA.

DETAILS of the organization of the two additional battalions of military police, which it has been decided to raise for service in Upper Burma, have been published this week in General Orders:—

The strength of each battalion will be as follows:—

1 Commanding officer on his regimental pay with Staff allowance of Rs. 300 a month to be raised to Rs. 400 on passing the colloquial test in Burmese.

1 Junior officer to be attached for 2 years) on his regimental pay with Staff allowance of Rs. 150 a month.

	Rs.	
1 Native officer on	200	
2 Native officers on	150	each.
3 Native officers on	100	do.
3 Native officers on	65	do.
2 Native officers on	50	do.
10 Non-commissioned officers on	30	do.
20 Non-commissioned officers on	25	do.
20 Non-commissioned officers on	20	do.
25 Privates on	16	do.
50 Privates on	15	do.
425 Privates on	14	do.

* All to be enlisted on Rs. 14, and promotion to go to deserving men.

The first battalion will be formed of Punjabis, either volunteers from the army, or new enlisted men.

The second battalion will consist of volunteers from the 42nd and 44th Goorkha Regiments, volunteers from the Assam Police Battalions, or newly enlisted men who may be either Nepalese, or natives of Assam or Maniduri, or tribesmen of the Assam frontier:—

The following British officers are appointed to the new Police Battalions:—

(1) Punjab Battalion.

Captain V. C. Tonnochy, 4th Sikh Infantry, to command.

* * * * * attached.

(2) Assam Battalion.

Lieutenant H. O'Donnell, 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, to command.

* * * * * attached.

These officers will at once proceed with the raising and organization of their battalions.

The officers appointed to command will be seconded in their regimants for five years: the attached officers for two years.

Commanding officers of regiments of Bengal Infantry and of Infantry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force are authorised to call for volunteers for these battalions of police to the undermentioned extent, and to make over to the officers appointed to command them, such volunteers as may be approved without further reference but reporting to the Adjutant-General in India for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, the numbers so made over.

The maximum number of men allowed to be transferred from any one Regiment of Infantry is as follows, and *this number is to include those men who may have been already transferred to the Burma Police under G. O. C. C. of 15th March* 1886 *page* 89, *and G. O. C. C., dated* 15*th June* 1886, *page* 262:—

2 Subadars.	5 Naiks.
2 Jemadars.	2 Buglers.
5 Havildars.	80 Sepoys.

Men volunteering are to be distinctly informed:—

(1) Of the rates of pay offered.

(2) That they engage to serve in the Burma Police for three years certain.

(3) That they will not be entitled to compensation for dearness of provisions.

(4) That they will come under the Civil Police Rules in regard to pension, under which, deductions are made from pay on account of pension, and that they will reckon towards pension their previous military service.

Commanding officers may recommend volunteers for transfer to the Burma Police in a grade superior to that which they may now hold in the army.

Only men of good character and physique are to be allowed to volunteer.

The officers appointed to command the Police Battalions will at once place themselves in communication with and refer for orders to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, who will arrange for the reception of the men on arrival in Calcutta and their passage to Rangoon.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—A Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BENGAL.

CHITTAGONG AFFAIRS.—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division states that the war in Burma and the annexation of Upper Burma had excited some interest in the Chittagong Division, especially in Cox's Bazaar, where trade was affected by it. But little notice was taken in Chittagong or Noakhally of the passing of the Tenancy Act, but in Tippera a report was spread that, under the new law, the scale of rents was limited to a fixed sum per acre, which the Collector was obliged to contradict. At the end of the year, however, the rents were more regularly paid and the new form of receipt was freely used. The Muhammadans were rather excited over the question of arm to arm vaccination, and finally lymph from tubes had to be used instead. The question of local self-government excited but little interest in the division, and this would seem to be the common experience throughout the country.—*Englishman*

MADRAS.

THE PRESENTATION OF GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.—The troops in garrison, European as well as native paraded in review order on Friday morning, on the Island, to witness the presentation of good conduct medals to three warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Madras Army. The troops formed up in line of the quarter columns, shortly after 6-15 a.m., facing west. The "Union Jack" was hoisted opposite the Munro Statue. At 6-30 a.m. Brigadier-General A. C. Johnson, C. B. Commanding Eastern District accompanied by Lieut-Colonel A. S. Groves, arrived on the ground. The command open order" was given, and the troops presented arms. They were drawn up in the following order:—The 4-1st North Irish Division Royal Artillery, under command of a Captain, was on the extreme right, with the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel West, on their left. The 15th Regiment M.I., and the 7th Regiment M.I., were on the left; with the bands of the two native regiment in the centre behind. The General having inspected the troops, they then formed a hollow square with the left side open the General with the Brigade Staff, being in the centre of the square. Sub-Conductor T. White (Barrack Department) Sub-Conductor G. H. Ashby (Madras Arsenal), Mechanical Engineer and Sergeant C Trutwein (Mechanical Engineer, Executive Commissariat Office, Eastern District, were then called up and the General presented each of them with a good conduct medal. In pinning the medals on, the General complimented each of them in turn, and spoke a few words of encouragement to them. The presentation being over, the General and his staff retired to the saluting post, the troops reformed quarter columns, and marched past in quick time after which they were marched to barracks.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

BABU BOOKING CLERKS.—Scene Lahore Railway Station Booking Office. *Passenger*:—"Single first, Dhariwal." Pause of seven and a half minutes by the watch. *Babu*, appearing suddenly from side door:—"Would you kindly not mind taking ticket for some other station and please excuse. The other Babu he has taken the fare-list home with him I think. Two men are looking, but we cannot find. So please excuse."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE LARGEST TELESCOPE IN THE WORLD.

THE *Baltimore Courier* gives an account of the principal telescope of a new observatory, which owes its existence to the munificence of a Californian millionaire, a Mr. Lick, who bequeathed for its establishment no less than $700,000, with the express wish that the observatory should be equipped with the best telescope that could be manufactured. It is hoped that before the next winter this wish will be fulfilled and that the observatory will be ready for work. It has taken five years to have the lenses finished. They were made by a French house, cost $25,000 each, and have been polished by Alvan Clarke, of Boston. They will be set in a steel tube, a yard in diameter and 57 feet long, and have taken more than two years to polish. The observatory is situated on Mount Hamilton, in Santa Clara County, California. For the convenience of visitors a road has been made up to the observatory at a cost of $78,000.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates. Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 28.

THE general commercial estimate at Home of the political situation seems to be improving, Consols having recovered ⅛ to 100⅞, French Rentes ⅛ to 109½ yesterday. Indian Securities, however, are all unchanged, a rise of ⅛ in Bar Silver to 42⅜ having apparently had no effect on Rupee Paper.

In the General Produce markets, Linseed is quoted partially 3d., Poppyseed 6d. per quarter dearer. Reuter's quotations for Wheat remain unmoved, but he informs us that harvest operations are now progressing rapidly, and that the English Wheat Crop is expected to be below an average. There is nothing particularly new in this, as less than average yield has quite been anticipated for some time past.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday on the spot was exceptionally dull, the total sales being only put at 6,000 bales, comprising 600 Surats. To arrive, however, Americans were 1-64d. dearer in all positions. To-day's market has again been dull at unchanged prices all round, sales 5,000 bales, including 400 Surats. From New York yesterday, the only alteration advised was an advance of one point in Futures, and to-day prices are called unchanged.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the statistical position with the corresponding date of the two previous seasons. The result of the week's movements has been a decline of 70,000 bales in the total visible supply, which is now only 20,000 bales less than last year, and a reduction of 30,000 bales in the Liverpool stock, which stands 120,000 bales below the same day of 1885 and 233,000 under 1884. The visible supply has now very nearly reached the minimum point for the year, and in the course of the coming fortnight as the new American arrivals develope will begin to increase again. The receipts at the American ports have been practically new Cotton for the past fortnight, but it will be a long time yet before they can be looked upon as affording any information whatever respecting the crop; in the meantime it is noticeable that the figures from the States are the same as for the corresponding week last year, except in the exports to Liverpool, which show an increase of 2,000 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	12,000	12,000	17,000
„ Exports to U.K.	14,000	12,000	16,000
„ „ Continent	2,000	2,000	4,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	5,319,000	4,730,000	4,780,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	2,529,000	2,409,000	2,481,000
„ „ Continent „	1,732,000	1,451,000	1,422,000
„ Stock in the Ports	175,000	129,000	127,000
Saturday's Receipts	4,000	....	....

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Total supply of all kinds	1,190,000	1,210,000	1,584,000
„ „ Surats	327,000	237,000	597,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	503,000	623,000	736,580
„ London	20,000	26,000	69,000
American afloat	20,000	20,000	23,000
East Indian „	58,000	21,000	57,000
	601,000	690,000	885,580
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	5¼d.	6¼d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16d.	4¾d.	4¾d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	¾d.	1¾d.

So far as business for Export is concerned, this has been a blank day in connection with the staple here. Both as between dealers and exporters, and between dealers themselves for speculative purposes, the market is perfectly lifeless. The Mills go on buying from day to day any decent lots offering, but the selection is now very restricted amongst existing stocks, and receipts mostly consist of Khandeish and Barsee, which made up 650 bales of the 880 bales which where the total arrivals yesterday.

WHEAT is devoid of change. The Home advices have induced no alteration in the position, unless it be that there is less enquiry for new Crop distant delivery.

SEEDS are generally unchanged of ready stuff, the arrivals are too insignificant to admit of business of any importance, and of new crop, Gingelly is the only article attracting attention.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Wheat	40,161	cwts.
Linseed	1,527	„
Rapeseed	765	„
Gingelly	323	„

FREIGHTS are dull for ready shipment, although rates remain practically unchanged at £1-3-9 to £1-5 for U. K. and Continental ports. The s.s. Inchborva is reported fixed for Marseilles, early September loading, at £1-3-9, and it is currently reported that two steamers have been chartered for favourite ports, October loading, at £1-2-6. Considerable engagements have been made it is said by the Rubbatino line for Mediterranean ports on the basis of £1-10 for October, £1-12-6 for November and £1-15 December loading, payable at 2s. exchange.

EXCHANGE opened weak, notwithstanding the enhanced quotation for Silver from Home, very few Bills were offered, and while rates were quoted 1-32d. lower, it seemed probable that for private Bills the decline would be 1-16d. before the day was out. At the close, however, the tone, if anything, was the turn steadier, and we now quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Francs „ „	1 7¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet for Fours at Rs.97¼, but Fours-and-a-half-are dearer Rs. 102½, there being a slight enquiry for this denomination.

SHARES are quiet but firm. Bank of Bombays are up to Rs. 713½. In Press Companies, Bombay have improved to Rs. 160, New Indian to Rs. 117½. Bombay-Burma Trading Company's shares have receded to Rs. 2 950, Spinning Mills are weaker rather. Manockjee Petit have gone back to Rs. 1,210, Queen to Rs. 905, National—which is not expected to pay a dividend—to Rs. 525 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	713½
Bank of Bengal	142,000	500	all	10 do.	840
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	113xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	920xd.
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs.100	1,750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	200	10	190
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	750	200	150	c.	145
Bagry Co., Ld.	900	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Barton & Co., Ld.	335	200	165	Rs. 20	164
Do. New issue	4,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld.	500		37	10 2-3p.c	22
Bombay Flour Mill Co.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Saw Mills	500	500	500	15 p.c.	656
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	600	1,000	1,000	..	210
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	2,000	62	375	45	735
Cash Bazaar	..	..	..	6 p.c.	102
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,500	100	100	..	17
Cooper, Madan & Co. Ld.	1,000	500	100	..	122½
Indian Guarantee & Bureaushy Associa.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Kaiser-i-Hind Mining Co. Gold	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ld.					
Kamp & Co. Ld.	42,000	25	25	..	12½
Marcks & Co. Ld.	500	500	300	..	..
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	342
Napier Hotel Co.	4,000	100	100	15 p.ct.	97xd
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Oriental Loan Association	1,500	100	100	..	90
Pearse and Co. Ld.	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Reid Canning Co. Ld.	5,000	20	20	..	..
Phillips & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	55
Royal Flour Mills Co. Ld.	8,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	307½xd
Scoudy & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	71
Telephone Co. Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	..
Thacker & Co. Ld.	1,000	10	10	..	79
Thacker & Co. Ld.	45,000	25	25	Re.	34
Western India Flour Mills	3,000	500	500	..	1,100
M. M. ody & Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 5	170xd
	500	125	100	12 ct.	134
	2,000	200	200	..	202½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	..	..	£1

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	500xd.
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	160
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dholler P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	145
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,900
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	40
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	200	Rs. 10	200
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	452½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 70	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	700
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	109
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	380
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	690
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	710
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	170
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	940	500	500	Rs. 25	617½
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	650
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	912½
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	17
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	155
Hindustan Mills	1,030	1,000	1,000	..	925
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	5	550	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	850
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,100
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	307½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,100xd.
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	927½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	160
adras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	690
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,210
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	18½
Moraijee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,475
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	525
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	905xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	555
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	672	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	..	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	500
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	775
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	..	775

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	247-14	Miscellanies—J. Morley.
B.	65-5	Don Jonn—J. Ingelow.
	6-6	The Master of the Mine—R. Buchanan.
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	65-	His good Angel—A. Ready.
	65-9	Under Sente ce of Death—Victor Hugo.
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D.	3-7	Modern Treatment of Stone in the Bladder by Lithotapasy—P. J. Freyer.
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	58-7	Do. of Civil Engineers, Vol. 85.

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W

Appendix containin he Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KHARAS—August 29, at Mahalakshmi, Rustomji Sorabji Kharas, aged 63. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. The funeral will take place this day (Monday) at 3 p.m.

SAUNDERS—August 27, at Bandora, Isabella, the wife of Mr. W. Saunders, Assist. Supt. of Markets and Slaughter-Houses, Bandora, aged 55 years. (Deeply regretted.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

TEPPER—August 17, at Dacca, the wife of Charles W R Tepper, Bengal Education Department, of a son.

WALLER—August 21, at Cawnpore, the wife of Conductor F Waller, H R S Factory, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIE—July 31, accidentally drowned, at Goalundo, Alexander, second son of George Christie, Merchant, Dundee, deeply mourned.

JOHNSON—August 19, at Groves Villa, Simla, William Johnson, late Assistant Registrar, N.-W. P. High Court, aged 77 years. (Deeply regretted.)

WILSON—August 22, at Simla, Florence Mary, infant daughter of Captain W B Wilson, D A A G, aged three months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1886.

THE most satisfactory item of news from Bulgaria to-day is that it was altogether a mistake to believe that the Karaveloff, Prince Alexander's Prime Minister, and his own familiar friend and counsellor, had turned against him as M. Zaukoffs and other recipients of Russian gold had done. He is at Sofia, where he has organized a Regency which will if necessary keep a seat for Prince Alexander if the days should come when the Prince will come by his own again. How this will affect the Provincial Government established by M. Stombouloff at Tirnova does not appear. If M. Stombouloff is a patriot of the first water he will join his forces with those of M. Karaveloff at Sofia, and they two will co-operate for the keeping of Bulgaria for the Bulgarians and for the Prince, if he will return, as it is said he will, to his people. But if report speaks truly he has thrown up the sponge in a fashion which seems to imply that the Bulgarians will have to look elsewhere for a Prince. This is the mysterious part of the business, that a Prince so splendidly endowed with physical courage should be wanting in the pluck to head a nation of brave people who are standing up for the right to be let alone by their patrons from the North. We cannot judge of the situation—especially of his situation—as he can, and it may be that he has persuaded himself that Russia, rather than forgive him for having served Bulgaria without her help, would see the country in a state of disturbance for years to come. It may be that it is purely for the sake of peace that he has given up the struggle. If so he has swallowed a large amount of personal dignity. Most princes, after having endured the affronts imposed upon him, would be careful to see that some one was hanged for it, and would rather assist at a "shooting party" at Widdin than at the reception at Lemberg at which this fugitive Prince, flying from a nation who clamour for his return, has been entertained. He may enjoy this spectacle yet, for we hear at the last moment that he is going to return to Bulgaria. It is a pity that he could not have continued his journey into Bavaria, where, meeting with Mr. Gladstone who arrived there on Saturday, he might have picked up useful information as to the policy to be pursued by "a people rightly struggling to be free"—from Russian or any other oppression.

THE Government, in their answer to the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, have refrained from discussing the question raised by the Chamber as to the fitness of Civilian Judges to sit on the Original Side of the High Court. They meet the allegations which have been made on the subject by the remark that as the Court is at present constituted it is impossible to arrange that every Court on the Original Side should be presided over by a Barrister Judge. But the representations contained in the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce undoubtedly give expression to a feeling which prevails rather widely—and mainly amongst the mercantile community—and we must not assume that this appeal to the Statute under which the High Court was constituted, and to the conditions under which it works, will make an end of controversy in the matter. To the reply that the Act of 1862 forbids the change asked for it would be an easy rejoinder that the Act might be changed. Such a rejoinder would not be without its advantages if it led the Government in reply to set out the many considerations which may fairly be urged in defence of the essential features of the present system, and if—what would be of still greater service—it induced them to make some effort to bring the operations of the High Court into closer consistence with the guiding principle of the Act which constituted it. The prevailing purpose of that measure was the amalgamation on a footing of virtual equality of the Supreme Court and the Sudder Court. If the amalgamation in practice sometimes appears less complete than the Act designed that it should be, the cause lies partly in incidental defects in the measure itself, partly in the failure of those who are responsible for its working to give a full application to the general principle which underlies it. It would be unreasonable not to recognize that while the Act makes no distinction in matters either of function or of precedence between Barrister Judges and Civilian Judges, it puts the latter under certain disqualifications scarcely in accord with its main purpose. We are aware that the statutory obligation to confer the Chief Justiceship upon barristers alone is sometimes contested; but as a matter of fact Civilian Judges have hitherto been excluded from the office, and so long as the direction remains that "not less than one-third of the Judges of such High Courts respectively, including the Chief Justice, shall be barristers," it can hardly be held to be a provision only of unwritten law that the civilian can aspire to nothing higher than a puisne judgeship. Then again, it is scarcely in consistence with the equality of treatment which in its other provisions the Act intends to apply to both classes of judges, that the Civilian Judge has to submit to a deduction of four per cent. of his pay as a contribution towards the annuity fund—a charge from which his barrister colleagues are exempt. These are incidental departures from the spirit of the Act which contribute to the perpetuation of a distinction between the Civilian Judge and the Barrister Judge. But a larger contribution to this is made in the incomplete way in which provisions, intended to give reality to the amalgamation of the jurisdiction of the old Courts, have been worked. When the Legislature laid down that the Court might by its own rules provide for the exercise of its Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, and that the Chief Justice should determine what Judges should constitute the several Divisional Courts, it contemplated no such exclusive allocation of the Barrister Judges to the Original Side, and of the Civilian Judges to the Appellate Side, as is now recommended, and as the Court itself has at times almost seemed to have in view. There is on the Bench at this moment a Judge who, after several years' service, has never once sat on the Original Side; there is another who has never sat on the Appellate Side, except in hearing appeals from the Original Side. There is no mystery as to the explanation that would be given of this fact, if it were asked for. But there is no specific warrant for it in the Act, and it is a debatable question whether it is in agreement with its most obvious purposes.

Now the practical significance of this ought to be clear. Apart from any substantive causes that there may be for dissatisfaction with the Civilian Judges, the public have been led—unconsciously perhaps—by incidental disqualifications and distinctions that are to be found in the Act and in its working, to assign an essentially superior rank to the Barrister Judge, and an essentially inferior rank to judges chosen from the three other ranks to which promotions to the Bench is open. The public appreciation of an order or a profession is usually influenced out of all proportion with any real inferiority which it may derive from the disabilities which law or authority may impose upon it. The conclusion to which the Chamber of Commerce has come that the experiment of Civilian Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court has not proved a success should be read in the light of that general principle, and so read it will seem to need acceptance, if accepted at all, with certain reservations. The Civilian Judges themselves have contributed something to the disadvantages under which they have lain. With some conspicuous exceptions they have been reluctant to show themselves on the Original Side, partly through the consciousness that its practice was not familiar to them, but in a greater degree we suspect because of the consciousness that a fashion had set in of thinking that it is in the fitness of things that they should not show themselves any oftener than is strictly necessary, except on the Appellate Side. We cannot all struggle against the predetermined verdict that our neighbours may have passed upon us, and if there have been Civilians who have shrunk from proving that the Bar, and the public opinion which the Bar has done not a little to influence upon this subject, are wrong, that is no reason why we should let judgment upon them go by default. And those of the Civilian Judges who in recent years have had anything like large opportunities of work on the Original Side have certainly done nothing to confirm the conventional notion as to the unfitness of their order for disposing of work other than that which experience in the Mofussil has made them familiar with. They suffer under practical disadvantages, it is true, but of what class of postulants to the Bench could not this be said? The Barrister Judge newly arrived from an English Circuit probably suffers under greater. His want of knowledge of the languages of the country—and from this the judge chosen from the local Bar would in most cases suffer in an equal degree—and of the customs of the people, and his inability to weigh evidence except in scales made for use in England, must tell much against him. Let the Barrister Judge, with his superior knowledge of the practical working of a suit and his inferior knowledge of the local conditions which surround the administration of the law in India, start at the same time as his civilian brother, and, their personal capacity being about equal, there will not at the end of six months be a striking difference between the fitness of the two for their new work. There is undoubtedly a very prevalent and a natural desire that the High Court should be strong, on its Original Side, in capacity for dealing with mercantile cases. But with every respect for this desire we can scarcely find in it a justification for effecting a change in the Court which cannot be regarded as other than of a constitutional character. The highest estimate that we have yet heard puts the proportion of purely mercantile cases that come before the Court at twenty per cent.; others put it at not more than half that percentage. In either case, it is clear that the failure of the experiment inaugurated by the Act of 1862 must not be inferred from its working in relation to one particular class of litigation.

There has been a tendency in discussions of this question to confuse personal with professional qualifications. The assumption, for instance, that a Civilian Judge is more easily to be taken advantage of for the purposes of dilatory procedure than a Barrister Judge ignores the fact that Barrister Judges may be indulgent where Civilian Judges are severe. An incident occurred in Mr. Jardine's Court on Friday which showed that a Civilian Judge—comparatively new to the work of the Original Side—can be as much on the alert when there is a suspicion of dilatory tactics as a judge more familiar with the practice of the Court. And after all, it is possible to expect more from the judges in the discouragement of motions for adjournments and postponements than they are really able to do. The Code of Civil Procedure is too rich in the facilities which it gives for delay to leave the Judges as free a hand in the expediting of business as they would like to have and as they ought to have. The Commission of Enquiry which the Chamber of Commerce unavailingly asked for would have thrown much light upon this aspect of the question, and would possibly have satisfied the public that it is not by dividing the High Court into two water-tight compartments that its efficiency is to be increased and its procedure accelerated. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will not regard the correspondence which was published on Saturday as a closed book. The Civilian Judges question calls for their attention, though not, we believe, for precisely the sort of attention which they have been invited to give to it. Instead of excluding the Civilian Judge from the Original Side we believe that it would be to the advantage of the public, as it certainly would be in close agreement with the Act, if he were given a larger share of the work on that side of the Court. We have made so much of his difficulties on that side that we have made him believe is at least half the disqualifications with which we have credited him. An arrangement by which the judges of both orders took their turn regularly on each side of the Court would increase the efficiency of the Bench, and it would do much to obliterate the distinction which practice and a public opinion which is conventional rather than real has drawn between the Barrister Judge and the Civilian Judge. This is within reach of the Court itself, and the change could be made without delay and, it is believed, without difficulty. We must look elsewhere for the abolition of so much of the distinction as has grown out of the practice of appointing only Barrister Judges to the Chief Justiceship. So long as this remains the civilians will be under a disability discouraging to them, unfairly and unnecessarily depriving them of one of the incentives to zealous service, and perpetuating the notion out of doors that the two elements in the constitution of the High Court which the law has in other respects united upon a footing of equality in function and status are distinct in quality and indignity and in their claims to public confidence. The nomination of a Civilian Judge to a Chief Justiceship, whenever such a nomination could be made on the ground of pre-eminent attainments, would ultimately do as much to promote the efficiency of the High Court as the banishment of the Civilian Judges to the Appellate Side would do to reduce it.

THE bad example which some of the Calcutta native papers have set of attributing an official origin to articles setting forth views from which they may happen to differ has, we are sorry to say, had its influence on this side of India. The *Mahratta* of yesterday, for instance, began a criticism of our recent article on technical education by asking if it was inspired. A little exercise of the common sense with which the policy of the Poona paper is usually directed would have spared it from asking so unreasonable a question. It should have occurred to our contemporary that after our recent appeal to the Government to state their intentions in regard to this subject, and after Lord Reay's prompt promise to lay those intentions before the public, it was highly improbable that the Government would make the revelation in the form of a newspaper article. It is due rather to the Government than to ourselves to say that the article in question had no official character, that it was based upon as correct an estimate of the difficulties and the possibilities of the question as we ourselves could form, and that our contemporary may accept it as one amongst many contributions to a discussion in which, in spite of its own by no means unsuccessful attempts to throw light upon it, we are still awaiting the guidance which a Government presided over by so killed an educationist as Lord Reay can well give. It is scarcely correct, the *Mahratta* says, that we have started with the assumption that the natives have not yet been able to formulate their desires in the matter, and that they would be ready to accept whatever Government is prepared to do for them. We have not at all ignored the many pamphlets and essays in which native writers—who by the way have seen no system of technical education at work—have had their say upon the subject. But they are guesses at the necessities of the case rather than serious contributions to the solution of the problem, and we still say as we said last week that the Government have in this matter rather to tell the public what it needs than to give it what it asks for. We have, in fact, said nothing more discouraging to the promoters of technical education in this country than a native writer whose observations the *Mahratta* quotes with approbation, who says "the promoters do not know how to make a start—asking whether it would be right to begin from the top, bottom, or middle." The same writer charges these people with "trying to erect the walls without laying the foundation." Either this writer, whom the *Mahratta* rather warmly commends, is wrong, or we were right in urging the Government to build their scheme gradually, so as to prepare youths to learn trades rather than attempt to teach trades to them.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 28.

THE three days' military tournament at which the troops of the presidency of Bombay are annually afforded an opportunity for

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

FORMATION OF A REGENCY.

PRINCE ALEXANDER RETURNS TO BULGARIA.

THE FOREIGN PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

SOFIA, Aug. 27.

A Regency has been formed with M. Karaveloff as Premier.

The statement made that M. Karaveloff had joined M. Zankoff in effecting the revolution was incorrect.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Prince Alexander, in his farewell speech at Reni Russi to the escort which accompanied him over the frontier, said that he hoped Bulgaria would choose another Prince to govern the country.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.

Prince Alexander has arrived at Lemberg where he has received a perfect ovation from the inhabitants. A torchlight procession took place last night in his honour, and the town was illuminated. The authorities paid His Highness a visit to-day. From Lemberg he will proceed to Breslau.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.

His Highness Prince Alexander has left Lemberg and is returning to Bulgaria by way of Roumania.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* and the German and Austrian press agree that the disappearance of Prince Alexander from the scene of Eastern politics makes it necessary that a firm accord should exist between the three Empires, who are resolved to maintain peace and localise the events on the Danube.

MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address "for the suspension of evictions in Ireland during the winter" was rejected by a majority of 123 votes.

MR. GLADSTONE'S TRIP.

Mr. Gladstone has arrived in Bavaria, and is staying at the seat of Lord Acton at Tegernsee.

THE FRANZENBAD MEETING.

Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin from his interview with M. de Giers at Franzenbad.

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Severe shocks of earthquake were experienced yesterday throughout Greece, but chiefly in the western portion. The town of Filiatra has been destroyed and three hundred souls have perished. Shocks of earthquake have also been felt in Egypt and Southern Italy.

OBITUARY.

Lord Henry Lennox.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Aug. 28.

The water in the streets has fallen five feet. The king's bazaar is clear, and the ordinary business has been resumed. The relief given by Government has been greatly appreciated. The chief losers by the floods are Burmese merchants from Lower Burma.

General White has received a telegram confirming the report of the Myensaing Prince's death from fever. Native reports say the same.

The 21st M. N. I. head-quarers went to Yen yesterday.

The 3rd Goorkhas are posted to Mandalay, but will halt at Pagan on account of cholera cases. Shwebo is to be the head-quarters of a Brigade, and Minbo also.

Much sickness is expected in Mandalay when the water finally subsides; but the troops except on the bund are in good positions. A relief allowance of one pound of rice and half-an-anna is given to all destitute applicants.

The case of Sister Theresa *versus* Macho has gone against Sister Theresa, who loses the house and has to pay costs. In the course of the trial Sister Theresa acknowledged receiving presents from Queen Supaya to the value of over four lakhs of rupees.

The Kume garrison attacked and surprised the rebels at Shwaydoung, south-west of Kyoukhay, on the 24th. The enemy fled, leaving the leader, Boh Thain and seven others prisoners. One elephant, one brass rifled cannon, and one travelling carriage fell into our hands. There were no casualties.

RELIEF OF TROOPS IN BURMA.

Two European regiments and two Native regiments, now serving in Upper Burma, will be relieved in the usual course by other regiments being sent up. The regiments to be relieved are the 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L. I., the 2nd Hampshire Regiment, 2nd Madras Lancers and 3rd Light Infantry, which will be replaced by the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1st Madras Lancers and 17th Regiment Munster Infantry. The 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry stand posted to Bangalore, the 2nd Hampshire to Secunderabad, the 2nd Madras Lancers to Bellary, and the 3rd Light Infantry to Secunderabad.

THE FIRE AT TINNEVELLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

The official reports on the recent disastrous fire at Tinnevelly are published. The Collector believes that the door of the theatre was not locked, but became jammed by the crowd. The fire was intensified by the burning of five tins of kerosine. Had the door opened outwards there would probably have been no loss of life. The deaths were chiefly among young active people, whose bodies were found piled one on top of the other near the door. Although there were a number of women in the audience, only three lost their lives, as the women were seated at the back of the auditorium, and escaped over the walls. Up to the 27th July, 113 deaths were reported, but the list is still incomplete, as many injured persons have been taken long distances to their homes. The Government on the 6th August passed an order that the Collector and Superintendent of Police should institute a most searching enquiry into the cause of this lamentable occurrence, stating their opinion as to whether any officials have been in fault.

MR. CROLE.

Mr. Crole is appointed District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar.

COST OF THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

A special London telegram to the *Englishman* gives the official returns of the cost of the Simla exodus. The returns are for four years, and are as follows:—1880, six and half lakhs; 1881, eight lakhs; 1882, eight lakhs; 1883, seven and a quarter lakhs.

THE PADROADO QUESTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

A monster meeting of Catholics belonging to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa was held here this evening protesting against the new Concordat between Portugal and the Vatican, and the unjust cession of the Poona Varaship to the Propaganda. The authorities concerned have been wired. Great excitement prevails amongst the community.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 27.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Assam, with the outward English mails of the 20th instant, left here at 9 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, Aug. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here from Colombo this evening.

PORT SAID, Aug. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Aug. 29.

The Italian mail steamer Domenico Balduino, Captain G. Dodero, which left Bombay on the 20th inst, arrived here on the 27th.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Total week's sales of Cotton		40,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	2,000 "
" "	Imports of Cotton	20,000 "
" " "	Surats	9,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		503,000 "
" "	Surats	86,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		20,000 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1 4⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		65½
4½ " "		69¾
3 " Consols for account		100⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan		100⅛
4½ " French Rentes		109½
Bar Silver		42⅛

Arrival.—Govino.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 28.

10 p.m.	80·3

SUNDAY, Aug. 29.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·4

THE Act enabling the Bombay Municipal Corporation to raise increased internal revenue from town duties received the assent of the Governor on the 7th inst., and of the Viceroy on the 26th inst.

NO. 1 BATTERY 1st Brigade, Western Division, Royal Artillery, and a Company of Bombay Sappers and Miners, will embark at Bombay for Aden in the Malda on the 3rd proximo. No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, and "E" Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, at present stationed at Aden, will, on relief, return to India in the same vessel. The battery will be located at Colaba, and the company of Madras Sappers will proceed to Bangalore by rail.

NEWS, dated last April, has been received of Mr. Carey from Lob Nor. His course from Leh was first of all south-eastwards into Western Thibet and then due north to Khotan, whence he made the Tarim River. After an excursion northwards to the neighbourhood of the Baba Kul Lake, he returned to the Tarim River, and followed its course south-eastwards to Lob Nor. The next news of the traveller should come from Pekin, as he must have entered Northern China some weeks ago.

JAM ALI, the son of the Jam of Lus Beyla, who was being followed by his father and Sir Oliver St. John through the country south of Quetta, has not been captured. He has decamped from Wad with Shakar Khan, the Chief who gave him asylum, and made off to the Kharan desert, where pursuit is hopeless.

NEWS has reached India of a collision between the Chitralis and men of Dir, and it is believed that the latter petty State has been occupied by a son of the Chitral Chief without serious opposition.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY, with the main body of the Boundary Commission, is now at Snadian, a detachment only being at Khan-i-Ab. The health of the party at both places is better, and the weather is reported somewhat cooler.

ORDERS for the return of Sir West Ridgeway's party will be issued by the Home Government and not from India.

THE question of the North-West Frontier defences is just now prominently to the fore at Simla, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab being in frequent conference with the military authorities for the settlement of various questions of importance.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NORMAN has been brought on the permanent staff as Brigadier, *vice* General Brigadier-General Dandridge promoted to Major General. Brigadier-General Le Mesurier will act for General East at Saugor, while General Wilkinson returns to the Presidency on the Duke of Connaught's arrival in India to assume command of the Rawul Pindi Division.

THE question of the transfer of the Forest Department from the control of the Home Department to that of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is now understood to be under the consideration of the authorities at Simla.

MR. C. S. BAYLEY, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, vacates that appointment very shortly for one in Ajmir, and will, pending the return of Mr. T. W. Holderness, the permanent incumbent, be succeeded by Mr. W. R. Lawrence, Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

MR. W. L. DALLAS, of the Meteorological Departments has been deputed to inspect the observatories in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

THE advocates of temperance in this country will be glad to hear that there was a considerable decrease in the excise revenue in the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884-85. This decrease amounted to about 4·83 per cent., while in the two previous years there had been a very large increase. On the other hand, there was an increase of 14 in the number of wholesale shops in the North-West Provinces and of six in Oudh, which is said to be due to the fact of so many outlying distilleries being abolished. The districts are now supplied with liquor entirely from the sudder distilleries.

A REPORT which is declared to be totally unfounded is being circulated to the effect that the Maharajah of Jodhpore has invited the editor of a Madras native paper to fill the place of the late Mr. Hewson. As a matter of fact the Maharaja who knew Mr. Hewson's value better perhaps than anyone else, has applied to Sir Edward Bradford to select an officer to succeed him in the State.

IT is said that the Finance Committee, while at Nagpur, were particularly impressed by the economical way in which heads of departments are housed in the city. The Conservator of Forests, the Commissioner of Excise, and the Deputy Surgeon-General have formed a kind of "chummery" and occupy adjoining chambers in a small thatched bungalow. "Perhaps in consideration of his being also Inspector-General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps, and requiring an ampler compass for his triune establishment, the Commissioner of Excise monopolises what would ordinarily be termed the "sitting-rooms:" while Forests and Sanitation pervade the bed-rooms and bath-rooms.

AN up-country paper says that the "Combination System" is not limited in Nagpur to the offices above mentioned. It meets the visitor on the threshold, so to speak, when he passes from the railway station to the dak bungalow opposite. This building is half dak bungalow, half hotel. It is as difficult to discern which is the dak half as it is for a man to say which will be the "dark fortnight" of the month *Bhadun* (for instance) without consulting his almanac. One rash step carries you from a room in which you dine *a prix fixe*, according to the tariff subscribed by the Deputy Commissioner, to an apartment in which the price of your meals is left entirely to the discretion of the hotel-keeper. As the hotel-keeper is also the dak-bungalow *khansamah*, it may be imagined that he throws no light on what is dark in the situation.

THE Commissioners, remarks the same paper, naturally visited the Maharaj Bagh. One of the principal attractions of this famous garden is a fountain in the form of a kneeling elephant, from whose trunk the water flows into a deep basin banked up with turf and shrubs. The story goes that, many years ago, this basin was the favourite bathing-place of the Judge of the Small Cause Court, who used to visit the garden at a very early hour in the morning for the purpose of enjoying a swim round the elephant. One day he was later than usual: and when on the point of seeking the adjacent fern-house for towels and raiment, he was driven under water by the alarming approach of a lady and two children. The children heard the splash and ran to see what was the cause. The unhappy Judge dived and swam round the elephant: but failed to elude the sharp eyes of the little observers. "It's a porpoise!" cried one. "Nonsense, Charlie, I know better!" exclaimed the other, "it's a *Manatee*; don't you see that the upper part of its body is like a man?" At this moment the lady came up; and to the infinite relief of the swimmer, who was growing purple from his efforts, said: "Manatee? Nonsense, children. Don't you see its Colonel B.? Good morning, Colonel!"—and led them away.

DR. LETHBRIDGE, the Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal, is about to submit to the Bengal Government a scheme for establishing a training ship in the Hooghly as a reformatory school for Mahomedan and Hindoo boys. The demand for lascars, it is said, is increasing, and the wages earned are high on pilot brigs and the vessels of the large steamship companies trading with Calcutta. Dr. Lethbridge urges that there exist means of training and employing boys at sea which should not be thrown away. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised favorable consideration to the scheme.

THE death-rate in Bengal jails last year was 59·2 per thousand against 49·7 in 1884.

LAST year there were altogether 96,207 prisoners in the Bengal jails, while 81,131 were discharged, which left a balance at the end of the year of 15,076. The daily average number of prisoners in jail was 15,177, being an increase of 76 over the average of 1884, which is attributed to the fact that scarcity prevailed for some part of the year in certain districts which led to an increase of petty crime. It appears, however, that serious crime must also have increased, as there was a larger number of prisoners in the Central Jails than was ever the case before, and no prisoner is sent to one of these jails who has been sentenced to less than six months' imprisonment. The number of prisoners released on expiry of sentence was 27,379, while 1,750 were released on appeal, showing an increase over the previous year in both cases. On the other hand, the number discharged under the mark system decreased from 1,665 to 1,505, principally due to the fact that the system was more carefully worked. The rules have, however, lately been altered and made more favourable for well-conducted prisoners, who will, in future, be able to earn longer periods of remission than has hitherto been the case. The very best conducted prisoner can now earn only two months' remission in two years, which is less than under the English mark system, where it is possible for a well-conducted prisoner to earn a remission of one-fourth of his sentence.

THE rapid increase in the trade of the port of Chittagong, which has been going on for some years, received a check last year owing to the continued depression in trade. But, on the whole, there was not much difference between last year and the previous one. There was a net increase of 13 in the number of vessels visiting the port, but a decrease of 2,848 tons in the total tonnage of the different vessels as compared with the previous year. Last year the number of vessels was 2,856, carrying 256,250 tons, while in the previous year there were 2,843 vessels, carrying 259,108 tons.

A SPECIAL investigation which was made by a Committee composed of Drs. Cleghorn, Joubert, and Clarke regarding a fatal type of fever that was prevalent in the Alipore Jail, has resulted in its being found that cerebro-spinal meningitis has prevailed in many parts of India in jails and in emigrant ships without being recognised as a disease distinct from remittent fever with which it has been confounded. The Committee express the opinion that defective ventilation and the crowding together of large bodies of human beings are the most important hygienic defects which can, in the present state of our knowledge, be said to favour the development of such a disease.

OFFICIAL instructions have been issued that, in all future correspondence, Bombay Castle Hill, at Ootacamund, the location of the head offices of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's staff, shall be termed "Mountstuart Hill," after His Excellency the Governor. "The name," says the *Madras Mail*, "is not well chosen. There is much inappropriateness in calling the hill after Bombay; but this was, we believe, due to the loyalty to his Presidency of Mr. Framjee, of Bombay, who erected the buildings on the crest of the hill, which have now been converted into military offices. The Governor will not be remembered in this Presidency in connection with the name Mountstuart. But he couples with that name the patronymic of his godfather, the Right Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone,—a patronymic well-known in Madras, since Lord Elphinstone, the nephew of the famous Bombay Governor—was Governor of Madras from 1837 to 1842, and is commemorated in the Elphinstone Bridge, the Elphinstone Hotel, &c. Elphinstone is a more mellifluous name than Mountstuart, and by conferring that name on the hill in question a delicate compliment would be paid to the present Governor of Madras; to a bachelor, predecessor of his who governed in succession Madras and Bombay; and to not the least notable of the several notable men who have wisely directed the destinies of the Western Presidency."

THE Russian papers have recently persistently spoken of Badakshan as an independent province. It has, however, been under the domination of Kabul for many years past. Here, as in the case of Wakhan, the hereditary chief was allowed to govern as the vassal of the Amir, but the quarrels among the various headmen were so continuous and so bloody in their character that there was a constant change of Chiefs going on. Abdur Rahman had before his flight to Russian Turkistan in 1869 married a daughter of Jahandar Shah, Mir of Badakshan, but that Chief's family were in disgrace under Shere Ali, though they had many adherents in the country. When Abdur Rahman entered Badakshan in 1880 on his way to Kabul to claim the Amirship, he found Mir Shahzada Hassan in possession. He drove this Chief from Fyzabad and made Umar Khan Mir. This man does not seem to have been strong enough to control the various actions, so Abdur Rahman, early in 1881, abolished the local ruler altogether and created a governorship in its place. The man chosen as governor was Sardar Abdulla Jan, a Tukhi Ghilzai from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, a soldier of fortune who had shared the Amir's twelve years' exile in Russian Turkistan. This Sardar is still the governor; and, as in Wakhan the Amir's authority is undisputed in the province. The Russians may lay claim to these provinces with a view to keeping up irritation in Central Asia: but that the Afghan present right to them is undisputed must be as well known to Colonel Kuhlberg and Alikhanoff as it is to Sir West Ridgeway and our latest explorer, Colonel Lockhart.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL COX, 15th Madras Infantry, succeeds Colonel Griffith as Brigadier-General at Bhamo.

THE Secretary of State has decided that officers who entered the army on probation as Sub-Lieutenants cannot reckon as service for pension any period prior to the date of their first permanent commission, and that no service out of India which was not pensionable under the rules of the British army can count for an Indian pension.

UNDER instructions from the Commander-in Chief in India, Sir Herbert Macpherson, accompanied by the Adjutant General, Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, and His Excellency's personal staff, will leave Ootacamund on Monday or Tuesday next, for Madras, so as to embark for Burma on the 2nd proximo. The Head-quarters of His Excellency will be established at Mandalay on or about the 15th idem. A few clerks from each department of the Army Head-quarters offices have also been ordered to proceed with the several officers.

IT is stated that certain changes in the appointment of officers of the Adjutant General's Department, Madras, will take place before the end of this month. Lieutenant-Colonel Weston, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, has been ordered to proceed to Madras, to superintend the embarkation of troops ordered for Burma, and will, on completion of that duty, take up the duties of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Eastern District, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rankin, who has been directed to proceed to Ootacamund, to assume charge of the office of Assistant Adjutant General. Colonel Rankin will succeed Major Hope as Deputy Adjutant General, on that officer proceeding to join his regiment for service in Burma. Major Clerk, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Belgaum District, will then take up the duties of Assistant Adjutant General at Head-Quarters.

THE BOMBAY BAR AND THE GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated the 26th August 1886, and published in the *Bombay Gazette* on Saturday last, I am directed by the Bar to state that the report of their Committee referred to in that letter was not communicated to the Press by their authority. If the report had been so communicated, the sanction of the Chief Justice would have been first obtained, and the report placed at the disposal of both the daily papers.

I am further directed to state that the Bar are glad to find that Government disavow the intention of imputing dishonourable conduct to the members of the Bar, or of using language offensive to that body in their former letter to the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, also published in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday last, and that the Bar readily accept such a disavowal. At the same time the Bar consider that their Committee placed the natural interpretation on the language of that letter.

The Bar, however, have no desire to continue the controversy forced upon them, and are well content to leave the questions which have been raised in that controversy to the judgment of the public.—Yours, &c.,

LEWIS P. RUSSELL,
Hony. Secy., Bombay Bar.

High Court, Bombay, Aug. 28.

HOUSE-RENT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the letter which appeared in your issue of the 26th instant regarding "House-rent in Bombay," I observe it remarked by "Sufferer" that plans and estimates were prepared four or five years ago for the erection of suitable quarters at or near the Cooperage for the servants of Government, &c. I can go somewhat further back, and inform "Sufferer" that plans were prepared in 1868 for the erection of quarters at the Cooperage for the Military subordinates of departments stationed in Bombay, but what became of the plans or the scheme is one of those inscrutable problems that neither "Sufferer" nor any one else can well comprehend; but if the annual expenditure for the hire of quarters for Government servants of the various Departments stationed in Bombay since May 1868 (the month, if memory serves me correctly, that quarters were first hired for subordinates in the Military departments) were summed up, I venture to remark that it would ere now be found that quarters of a very substantial character could have been erected for the amounts put into the landlords' pockets, the demands for which, no doubt, aided materially the enhancement to the rents of houses in or near the fort of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

Parel, Aug. 29. FACTS.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.—The barometer has risen moderately in North-Western India, Behar, Chutia Nagpore, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana. It is steady elsewhere. A small depression with cyclonic but feeble winds around it, is forming in the Gangetic delta. Easterly winds prevail along the foot of the Himalayas. The winds are southerly in the Gangetic Valley; and unchanged elsewhere. The weather is more cloudy in Madras. Showers of rain have fallen in most stations of that presidency. Elsewhere the weather is unaltered, but the rainfall everywhere is much lighter than yesterday. The temperature has fallen rather quickly in Madras. It has risen more or less in Northern India. Rain to-day:—Umballa, Nowgong, Goona, Muzzufferpore, and Diamond Island, 2 inches; Bareilly, Morar, Goa, Karwar, Gopalpore, and Moulmein, 1 inch to 1½ inches. Previously:—Rai Bareilli over 4 inches; Samirpur, 3 inches; and Aligarh, 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colab. In. cts.
Previously registered	84 45	90 69	85 73	89 79
Aug. 27, Friday	0 02	.....	0 07	0 07
" 28, Saturday	0 18	0 27	0 04	0 04
" 29, Sunday	0 04	0 10	.....	.....
Total	84 45	90 93	86 10	89 90
Corresponding date last year	58 71	55 52	54 68	52 13

MALABAR HILL. In. cts.

Aug. 26 up to 10 A.M. 0 67
Previously registered 90 86
Total 91 53

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(August 29, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins
Kurrachee	·659	82·0	WSW	24	0·00
Surat	·747	85·1	W	Mod.	0·00
Bombay	·776	82·1	W	16	0·04
Rutnagherry	·804	82·8	W	12	0·45
Mormugao	·830	79·0	Calm	0	0·48
Karwar	·813	79·6	NW	Fresh.	0·34
Mangalore	·849	79·9	NNE	2	0·39
Calicut	...	..	....	...	..
Cochin	·862	80·5	WNW	Mod	0·00
Masulipatam	·695	86·8	NW	4	0·00
Madras	·763	87·8	WNW	7	0·00
Negapatam	·790	84·9	W	2	0·00

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th August, as compared with that for the 17th August:—

Liabilities.	Aug. 17. Rs. A. P.	Aug. 24. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664 15 0	43,56,664 15 0
Treasury Balance	2,90,06,277 8 0	2,86,71,871 13 1
Other Deposits	2,98,45,361 6 10	3,05,19,569 8 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,03,585 10 10	4,01,147 0 3
Sundries	15,88,796 5 9	15,28,580 10 6
Rs.	8,52,00,685 14 5	8,54,78,825 0 0

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	55,19,773 12 0	53,59,561 4 0
Other authorized Invtmts	58,94,435 12 0	59,04,220 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,13,21,552 13 8	1,12,21,387 2 0
Credits on do.	87,88,023 15 10	88,30,511 11 8
Bills discounted	2,34,04,184 12 9	2,15,66,853 8 11
Balances with other Banks	9,70,087 2 9	11,42,108 3 5
Bullion	2,695 5 3	2,695 5 3
Dead Stock	11,30,001 12 11	11,29,106 11 7
Stamps	9,410 6 3	9,263 0 3
Sundries	7,65,026 4 0	7,64,993 11 9
Cash at Head Office	99,72,308 1 3	1,23,72,297 12 10
Do. at Branches	1,74,18,344 11 9	1,71,75,685 13 4
Rs.	8,52,00,685 14 5	8,54,78,825 0 0

THE FOREST COMMISSION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, Aug. 27.

TO-DAY the Forest Commission held another meeting at the Council Hall, under the chairmanship of its president, Mr. G. W. Vidal, the witness under examination being Mr. C. M. Thatte, formerly District Deputy Collector of Thana, and at present Huzur Deputy Collector of Satara.

Mr. Thatte, replying to the questions of the Commission, said: The summary resumption of rights in trees posted with at the Survey Settlement has undoubtedly an appearance of a very unwarrantable confiscation, and hence an unpopular measure, and it is extremely doubtful whether Government would consent to legislate on the subject unmoved. It is a great pity that the whole of the Thana district was not originally settled by the Survey Settlement Department on the principles of the Kolvan and Dahanu settlements. However, as the so-called confiscation is not to be in the interests of the State, and as it is to be solely in the interests of the occupants themselves, I see no reason why attempts should not be made to get the ryots of Thana or their intelligent leaders to move Government for such a legislation, as they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by such a measure. They have in most instances pretty nearly denuded their warkas occupancy lands, and have become or will soon become greatly dependent on State forests for forest produce necessary for their agricultural or other purposes. Under such circumstances it will be to the interest of the people to voluntarily place themselves under the restrictions proposed as regards the sale of forest produce growing on their own warkas lands, more especially because by doing so they will establish reasonable claim to have their own independent resources for agricultural needs supplemented to the needful extent by the State from its forests. Ordinarily speaking the ryots of the Thana districts have become so very suspicious about the forest policy of late that the proposed summary resumption of their rights in trees on their warkas lands will meet with the strongest opposition, and can be said to be out of question so far. But if the measure be brought about as a sort of compromise between the Government and the royt, it may have a considerable chance of success, and in such a case no change in the legislation is even necessary. The arrangement proposed as regards the prohibition of export of certain specified forest produce from occupied lands without the previous permission of the local authorities is one which, in my opinion, is likely to fulfil all the requirements of the case. This also will require fresh legislation, but as the arrangement does not interfere with the sense of property, the occupants feel to have acquired under the guarantee of the Survey Settlement no opposition whatever need be apprehended on their part to such an action. The third proposal as regards the enhancement of the assessment on cultivated warkas lands will be unnecessarily hard against the poor cultivators, as they grow coarse grain on such lands for their own household consumption. Again, it must be borne in mind that warkas lands do not yield these crops every year. It is necessary they should be left fallow for some years, and to pay high assessment for lands so left fallow will undoubtedly be an unbearable burden to the cultivators. On the other hand, if the present rates of assessment on warkas land not under cultivation be reduced to only nominal rates, the occupants will cheerfully place themselves under the restrictions and conditions as regards the sale of the forest produce growing on such lands. Whatever forest produce they want *bona fide* for their own use they are to get free of charge in the long run for their own substantial benefit. From the evidence recorded by it the Commission appears to have formed an opinion that all the denudation of the occupied warkas lands is solely wanton on the part of the occupants. Probably in the years gone by this may have been the case when the occupant could sell his own forest produce for his own benefit and get what he wanted for his own use from the State forests unopposed. But matters have greatly changed since then in this respect. The ryots of this part of the country, and especially those of Thana, cannot in these days be called so very foolish or careless as regards their own interests. They take good care of their holdings, try to improve their lands by every means in their power, when they get no sufficient *tabal* rab easily they toil and moil to collect cowdung, dry leaves, grass, &c., for rab purposes, and thus exact from their lands as much as they are able to get. It is evident, therefore, that the Thana ryots must have some other reason for recklessly destroying the forests situated on their own occupied warkas lands, and I make bold to state that the very foresight with the absence of which they are charged, compels the ryots to destroy the forest growing on their occupied lands in the way they are doing. The policy, qualify it by any adjective you please, persistsistently followed by the Forest Department during the last ten or twelve years is solely at the bottom of this so-called reckless destruction of forests in malki lands. This policy has created so deep a sense of insecurity of propery in the minds of the unfortunate Thana ryots that they have become helplessly blind to their future interests as regards forest matters. They fully believe that the high-handed forest administration will continue for ever, and that they will be deprived by and bye of all their lands that are fit for forest growth. They therefore think that it is better to secure for themselves whatever they can get from these lands before they are deprived of them by the Forest Department. At one time they experienced that they were not certain of enjoying the produce of mango and other fruit trees planted by their forefathers and themselves in the village *gurcharan* lands any longer, and the result was that thousands and thousands of beautiful mango trees were cut down by them from their own occupied lands for whatever prices the wood fetched. So far, therefore, as my knowledge of the Thana ryot is concerned, I feel fully confident that if a sense of perfect security in forest property growing in their own lands be once skilfully and effectually established in the minds of the Thana ryots, all the elaborate rules at present under consideration will be found quite unnecessary at no distant period. The remedy is very simple. Scare away the phantom of the present *sagwanyos* (forest subordinates) from the limits of every village, and this step alone is sufficient to work a magic cure in the sense and forethought of the ryot. I do not think any distinction is necessary between trees in warkas lands and trees in garden and rice lands. Perhaps the occupant would like to have his trees in rice and garden lands free from any restrictions and conditions, but he will not gain anything by this.

With regard to the extension of cultivation, Mr. Thatte said: Directly or indirectly stopping further extension of rice cultivation in the Konkan districts must entail compulsory emigration. If rab resources are curtailed people must stop extending rice cultivation, and rab resources can be curtailed if fresh allotment of warkas is not made or the present allotments be encroached upon. But I do not think this can be done. Population in the Konkan as everywhere else must increase, and increased resources for the larger population are indispensably necessary. Whatever the objects of the conservancy of forests, they cannot assuredly include the adoption of measures that will directly or indirectly endanger human life.

Both the methods described in the question relating to the supply of firewood of all kinds to the wild tribes, cultivators, artizans and other inhabitants of villages seemed to Mr. Thatte to be unworkable. He urges that these people are utterly unfamiliar with the drilled manœuvres which would be absolutely necessary to obtain wood in the manner described. The best arrangements (he suggested) for wood for trade would be to establish depôts of all kinds of forest produce in every forest village. The abuse of privileges should be visited with fines, but never with withdrawal of privileges which relate to articles indispensably necessary for the very existence of the ryot, and if he be prevented from obtaining them by fair means he will be forced to commit crime, especially as he has not the money to buy the forest produce with. The withdrawal of privileges from individuals even in the event of proved abuses being a very harsh step to take, I need hardly state that a wholesale withdrawal of privileges from a village for the fault of individuals cannot be thought of.

Q.—Do you consider it advisable that any change should be made in the relations which, under present orders, subsist between the Collectors and their subordinates on the one hand and the Conservator of Forests, the Divisional Forest Officers, and subordinate forest officers on the other hand? If so, what change?

A.—I am humbly of opinion that changes are urgently necessary. Under the present arrangements the Collector and Assistant Collectors have no insight into the real working of the forest administration. All forest produce is at present disposed of by the Forest Department without the knowledge of the Revenue authorities. This is objectionable. The Revenue Department must exercise a wholesome check upon this. Therefore, no forest produce should be disposed of by the Forest Department independently. To prepare and submit to the Commission a full account of the system which I would advocate for the efficient conservation of the forests in the Thana districts in substitution of the present scheme, I require full information on the following points:—(*a*) The strength and cost of the forest subordinate establishment in each taluka from sub-assistant conservators to guards; (*b*) the duties and extent of local jurisdictions of the various classes of forest subordinate employés; (*c*) the prescribed special qualifications of each class of forest subordinates; (*d*) strength and cost of temporary establishments entertained to fell timber, collect and sow seeds, &c., for the two years 1883-4 and 1884-5. I wish to know, moreover, if there is any law or rule to support the practice in Thana of investigating forest offences and frauds departmentally at first and of bringing them before the police or the registracy at the pleasure of the Department, as ordinarily when any offence is alleged to have been committed, prompt information of such an occurrence is to be given either to the police or the magistracy in the first instance according to the nature of the offence. The records of such departmental investigations which are never brought to the notice of the police or magistracy would also assist me materially in throwing light on the arguments I may use in proving that the forest departmental investigations are not only useless and illegal, but do practical mischief to the sacred cause of justice. I applied to Mr. Shuttleworth for the above information, and enclose herewith in original his reply to my reference. [This letter run:—I learn from Mr. Vidal that the 27th has been fixed for your examination by the Commission, and I would therefore inform you that the details you have asked for which will take time in preparation cannot be obtained from Thana before that date. Further, I do not think the details will be of much assistance to you in the preparation of the answers to the questions which have been put to you. In your No. VII. you have asked for all records from several offices, it is obvious that I could not comply with a requisition of this character.] If the Commission would be pleased to favor me with full answers to the seven questions I have sent to the Conservator of Forest, Northern Division, I shall prepare and submit for the consideration of the Commission a detailed scheme which I would wish to see substituted for the present one which has been pronounced an administrative blunder by a considerable number of the witnesses examined by the Commission. In replying to circular question No 33 of the Commission, one of the ablest Revenue officers has advocated that the realization of large forest revenues should not be the first object of the department, and I make bold to suggest that realization of forest revenue should never be the object of the department at all. The sole duty of that department ought to be to scrupulously conserve the forests in the full acceptation of the word. The work of cutting forest and realising revenue therefrom should be entrusted to the Revenue Department. That the Forest Department is not competent to do this work, and that it has signally failed in it can be proved by the very facts that led to the appointment of this Commission. I have long held that the failure of the Forest

been engaged. Whether all those rides have been *bona fide* and carried out as reported depends upon the veracity of those who were engaged and their friends; with this we have little concern not being worshippers of heroes of this description. It is apparent, however, that as each record has been made, it has been at the expense of greater exertions and privations than were experienced by the man who went before. It has been reserved for the present year, however, to see this ride transformed from an athletic feat, reverted to day after day, with the necessary intervals of rest, into a trial of animal endurance. This is perhaps nothing more that the natural development of the record craze that exists, it being incumbent on each rider to consume less time on the journey than was done by his predecessor; consequently, the period that should be devoted to sleep and rest each day has to be encroached upon.

"The latest development of this fatuous craving for 'records' is the ride of G. P. Mills, of the Anfield Bicycle Club, Liverpool, who, mounted on an ordinary bicycle, reports having left Land's End and reached John o'Groats, with an interval of five days one hour and forty-five minutes. During this period he is computed to have ridden 861 miles, and his published account of the ride shows the extent of his sufferings, his only satisfaction being in the knowledge that he beat by over a day the recent performance of J. Lennox. After allowing for a natural inclination to magnify the obstacles encountered in the desire to enhance the merit of the ride, we find sufficient evidence to prove a considerable amount of what is called pluck by admirers of this kind of prowess, but which is better described as folly. During the first three days' riding Mills confesses to having had but three quarters of an hour's sleep; indeed, we hardly see how he could have found time for even this, if, as he states, he rode 580 miles in that period. Throughout the whole ride he appears to have had but six hours' sleep, and to have suffered intensely from the cold in travelling at night through Scotland; in fact, such an experience would be considered a terrible punishment were it inflicted upon some criminal instead of as in this instance being the result of a voluntary undertaking of an infatuated bicyclist.

"Over shorter distances, up to and including the number of miles that can be covered in twenty-four hours, the mania for record-breaking is comparatively unobjectionable, as the opportunities for over-exertion are not so great; still, this phase of wheeling is very much overdone. With these extended rides, however, the case is different. When E. P. Weston invaded this country and introduced the six days' pedestrian competitions, a certain amount of interest was evoked in the monotonous performances. No sooner had the novelty worn off, however, than the whole thing was voted a travesty on, and degradation of, sport, and was justly condemned. The latest Land's End to John o'Groats ride, as carried out by G. P. Mills, merits similar condemnation, and it is time a protest were raised against this species of senseless competition. Mills's ride holds the same position with regard to bicycling as Weston's wobbles did to pedestrianism."

BALLOON VOYAGE ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

M. F. l'Hoste, the French aeronaut, on Thursday night, Aug. 29, ascended at Cherbourg in his new balloon—the Torpilleur—with the intention of crossing the Channel to England. The balloon was fitted with new steering and other gear, invented by the aeronaut, which it was proposed to thoroughly test during the trip. The Torpilleur ascended at half-past eleven, her only passengers being M. l'Hoste himself and M. Joseph Mangot, an astronomer. During the passage M. l'Hoste manœuvred over passing ships, and threw down upon them artificial torpedoes with a view to demonstrate the usefulness of his balloon for warlike purposes. The highest altitude attained was 3,600 feet, and the lowest temperature registered 7 deg. centigrade. The balloon was steered for London, and a descent was made early yesterday morning at Tottenham.

The balloon came down quietly about half-past six o'clock, and the busy action of two gentlemen, dressed in blue uniforms, in the car, and the French flag flying were clearly discerned. At a point on the Marshes a few hundred yards distant from the Tottenham Hale Station of the Great Eastern Railway the balloon almost touched the ground, and a rush was made towards it, some of the bathers not waiting to dress themselves. Considering the hour, it was remarkable how large a crowd soon collected, but it seems that the balloon had been watched from the streets, and its course followed by many persons. The descent was not completed at the spot expected. The car dropped into what is known at the Black ditch, and if it had remained there the aeronauts would have found themselves in a place far from comfortable. Ballast was thrown out and the balloon rose, but not many feet. Gas was let out in a few seconds, and the balloon again came down. Being caught by a gust of wind, however, it was carried towards the river, and more sand bags were emptied of their contents. Once more the balloon rose, and this time nearly came into contact with the telegraph wires, which are carried on poles by the side of the river, and which were only escaped by the rapid discharge of more sand. The next attempt to descend was perfectly successful, the car alighting on a piece of the marsh which was free of any obstruction. Willing assistance was quickly rendered, and the balloon was soon secured. The occupants of the car immediately alighted and bowed their acknowledgments for the aid that had been and was being afforded. The contents of the car were eagerly scanned, but there was little to reward curiosity. The aeronauts, who did not appear to have suffered in any way from their night's voyage, were questioned by a few people in the crowd, but little information was elicited. M. l'Hoste and M. Mangot were attired as naval officers, the uniform being of blue cloth, braided with gold. The work of packing up was quickly accomplished, and the aeronauts went at once to the railway station, and proceeded to London, a cheer being raised as they left the marshes.

At the meeting of the Balloon Society the president (M. Le Fevre) announced that they were expecting a visit from M. F. l'Hoste and M. Mangot, the two gentlemen who had crossed the Channel from Cherbourg. He had had an interview with them in the City after their arrival, and he might say that he had been expecting them for the last week, since he had received a notification from the President of L'Académie d'Aerostation Météorologique de France of which M. l'Hoste was the secretary, M. Mangot being a young French astronomer. This was the second occasion of a successful balloon voyage from France to England, the previous one being by M. l'Hoste himself. The attempt had been made in this voyage to arrive at a particular spot—viz., the Artillery Ground, in the city; but M. l'Hoste could not make it, and arrived at Tottenham, where, by a singular coincidence, a successful descent was effected close by the residence of Mr. Coxwell, by whom they were welcomed. The voyage was a great success, as proving the possibility of arriving at a given spot. It proved another thing, that it was possible for a balloon from France to drop torpedoes on yachts in passing close to the Isle of Wight. That proved that aerial navigation would form an important factor in the future warfare of this great country. He moved the following resolution, "That this Society congratulates M. l'Hoste and M. Mangot on their very successful trip last night in a balloon from the coast of France to this country, and on the manner in which their steering gear has answered its purpose."—Mr. E. Kimber seconded the resolution, and emphasised the statement that steering gear had at last been successful.—On this a member of the Society wished to know whether the steering gear had been proved to be successful, or whether this successful voyage had been due to currents of wind. He asked that in the interests of science.—This not being susceptible of answer in the absence of Messrs. l'Hoste and Mongat, the last paragraph was excised, and the resolution was agreed to, and the Society passed to the subject before them, that of the application of gold, in the hope that the French aeronauts would put in an appearance. One of these gentlemen, M. l'Hoste, did so at the moment the meeting was about to separate, and, on the invitation of M. Le Fevre, gave a short account of his journey, speaking in French.

M. l'Hoste did not claim any power of steering a balloon, but explained that his object had been to try and maintain the same altitude (about 45 metres) above the water during his passage across the Channel. This was effected by an apparatus dragging in the water called a *flatteur*, by means of which the water itself was drawn up into the balloon and utilised as ballast, after sunrise, when the expansion of the gas by the heat of the sun's rays would otherwise have caused it to shoot upwards. In travelling over land in a balloon ballast once got rid of cannot be recovered, while in travelling over water ballasting a balloon by the means adopted by M. l'Hoste seems to be a simple and easy matter, so that he holds travelling over water to be far easier than travelling over land, as the condensation and rarefaction of the gas can be so readily counteracted. M. l'Hoste used a small sail, about four metres square, which he described as being useful for causing some slight deviation in the course of the balloon when it was captive by means of the *flateur*; but it was not described as being a steering apparatus, and his arrival over London was solely due to the wind currents being favourable for the balloon travelling in that direction. They had some difficulty in crossing the Isle of Wight, as the *flatteur* then ceased to be of any use, and had to be drawn up. After crossing the Solent the direction of the balloon was due solely to the winds. The balloon arrived over London at 6 a.m., passing directly over St. Paul's. M. l'Hoste decided to descend in the Artillery ground, from which he made an ascent on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the first balloon ascent some short time since. Not being able to effect this, he kept on before the wind, and effected a successful descent at Tottenham.—It was explained to M. l'Hoste that a vote of thanks had been passed to him and his companion earlier in the evening, and then, on the motion of the President, seconded by General Brine, R.E., M. Mangot was proposed as an hon. member of the Balloon Society, an honour which had been accorded to M. l'Hoste on his aeronautical voyage to Tottenham in 1883.—General Brine, in seconding the motion, pointed out that the idea of utilising water as ballast in this way, for maintaining the same level, had been suggested by Gower, and it that were demonstrated to be practicable the use of torpedo balloons would be feasible for attacking vessels at anchor.—The motion was then agreed to with applause, and the proceedings terminated.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

A BERLIN correspondent writes: "The Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria, and Russia is again being closely criticised, and the air is full of rumours of the formation of new combinations between the Great Powers. According to the wishes of some the change of Government in England is to bring about an alliance between England, Germany, Austria, and Italy; whilst France and Russia, it is said are to join hands as a counter-alliance. If there were a possibility of such a combination as the former of these two, there could not be a stronger guarantee for the preservation of European peace. As for the latter, there does not seem any probability that it will be realised, though it is always a contingency which has to be taken into account by Germany. It was somewhat striking that General Friedericks, the Russian Military Attaché in France should have told the French nation at the unveiling of General Chanzy's statue, that 'to-day all Russia is with you,' whilst words anything but satisfactory to Germany were engraved on this statue. A military attaché is part of the *personnel* of the Embassy, although he holds no political post. And this happened whilst M. Paul Deroulede was traversing Russia with a view to excite Muscovite feeling against Germany, and to ventilate the idea of a Franco-Russian alliance. These were coincidences that did give rise to questions and much talk in diplomatic society, and in addition to this certain Russian journals, especially the *Sviet* and the *Novoya Vremya*, make the most of the incidents, with the object of showing to Germany the possibility of an alliance between Russia and Germany's arch rival and enemy France. The *Sviet* went so far as to declare that the present friendly relations between Germany and Russia would very soon assume the character of hostility, and that the only considerations that prevented Germany from attacking Russia immediately was the fear of French "revanche," and the interests of the German holder of Russian bonds. In other quarters also it is openly said that lukewarmness has taken the place of absolute confidence between the empires of Germany and Russia. But I should be inclined to say that the wish is here farther to the thought, and to lay stress upon the passage of your recent leading article on the change of Government in England, where you speak of the German Chancellor's well-known declaration about 'the bones' of the typical 'Pomeramian soldier.' There is the key to the question of friendship between Germany and Russia.

The interest of Germany is to keep on the closest terms of friendship with Austria, and Prince Bismarck's wise policy towards Austria has since 1866 transformed a feeling of rivalry and hostility between the two nations into one of close intimacy. Where Austria's interests are crossed by Russia, there Germany's shoe will be pinched. But elsewhere it is well to bear in mind that Germany has for the present no interest in being hostile to the Muscovite Empire; while, on the other hand, both empires will gain most by observing peace. Things would, however, bear another aspect should Russia commence ogling with France. There are, however, no tangible signs of this just now. The Czar has not forgotten the withdrawal of General Appert from the French Embassy at St. Petersburg, and he is not the man to overlook a personal slight in a hurry; consequently, Baron Mohrenheim has not yet returned to Paris. Moreover, the present political state of France is anything but satisfactory to the Emperor of all the Russias; there is no sympathy between the Muscovite autocrat and the Goverment of the French Republic. As I pointed out to you the other day, the main point in the alliance between Germany, Austria, and Russia is, that it is an alliance between the Governments of these countries. The Parliaments and the press of each country may say what they like, but it is the Sovereign and confidential Chancellor that speak *in propia persona* on foreign policy. The Sovereigns known amongst one another that they have not to consult or to depend upon their Parliaments. This is the significant factor in the case; and I would draw your attention to the fact that not one German semi-official or official print has spoken either in an anti-Russian sense on recent incidents or even discussed them at all. So far as the *Cologne Gazette* has spoken, it has been on its own account. It is incorrect to suppose that everything, even on foreign policy, written in that journal is based on official sources. From time to time much is derived from headquarters, and it is in general, beyond a doubt, an extremely well-informed journal. Turning to the Russian press, it is a matter of no importance what Slavophiles write or say; but listened rather to what the *Grashdanin* (Number 55), edited by Prince Meschtschierski, and written expressly for the Czar himself, who reads it every day, has to record about the possibility of a Russo-French alliance. Speaking of General Boulanger, it says: 'whom, in Heaven's name, can France of to-day alarm, or even seriously interest? It would be equivalent to saying of a man, who has hitherto only been the hero of restaurants, gambling-houses, and cafes chantants, "Now mark, he is going to be immediately transformed into a hero of pluck and honour!" I think those would be fools who laid any stress on this word "immediately."

"Of the French army the following uncomplimentary remarks are used: 'The army there consists simply of cadres of soldiers, who are not only not capable of fighting the Germans, but have not the slightest idea of discipline, of the duties of a soldier, or of war. All you see there is a heap of ragged, weakly soldiers, without training, deficient in physical development, with their ears stopped with cottonwool, and forced to wear flannel jerseys. When on the march they talk about "their newspaper" or complain to one another of their *fluxion de poitrine*. . . . You might bet what you like that if you were to meet any French battalion and were to suddenly shout out "The Prussians are coming," not two soldiers in the whole battalion would hold their ground.

"I can vouch for the fact that at the present moment the Governments of the three Empires, whatever may be said by the Muscovite Slavophile press, are from desiring a breach. Moreover, I can repeat what I was able to state on authority the other day, that they are agreed to leave matters as they are for the present in the Balkan Peninsula—in other words, to 'accept accomplished facts.' This, of course, does not refer to a settlement apart from other signatory powers, as some journals, commenting on this announcement, suppose, but to a registration of the fact, important as concerning European peace, that the divergences of opinion as to matters in the East, which did exist between Russia and Austria are by mutual agreement suspended for the present, and in this sense the three Empires have agreed amongst one another to leave matters as they are. This arrangement, like everything else connected with the same subject, obviously depends upon the result of the revision of the Bulgarian organic statues and the wisdom of Prince Alexander, but it is unnecessary, in stating a fact, to enter into these details. Finally, I wish to make clear that at the present moment there is no danger of a split in the Triple Alliance; there is no chance of an alliance between Russia and France against Germany and Austria; and that, as you rightly represented in a recent leading article, England, in her rivalry with Russia in Asia, must not rely solely upon assistance moral or otherwise from the Central European Powers. What the future may bring forth depends upon circumstances. But if Russia does not tread upon the corns of Germany, or encroach upon Austria's claimed sphere of interest in Eastern Europe, it will be difficult to induce either of these Powers to sever themselves from what they now consider a suitable alliance. The Czar, by inviting the Austrian Archduke and Archduchess Carl Ludwig of Austria, to visit him and the Czarina at their summer residence where they generally remain strictly *en famille*, wishes to show that the relations between the two Courts are now of an amicable nature.

GOODWOOD, BRIGHTON, AND LEWES.

THE inaccessibility of Goodwood has always made it an unpopular meeting with trainers and jockeys, and it is notorious that John Scott, when in the heyday of his renown regarded the ducal meeting which has just closed with feelings of peculiar aversion. The course was not a lucky one to the White wall stable, and when Attila, after having won the Derby in 1842, was pulled out by his owner, Colonel Ansou, to run, against John Scott's earnest advice, for the Drawing-room Stakes—for which with eight pounds extra, he finished a bad third to Envoy and Seahorse—The "Wizard of the North" vowed that he would never come to Goodwood again. Come, however, he did not withstanding his vow to the contrary and again he left the course in high dudgeon when Mr. Bowes's Fly-by-Night—a two-year-old of whom the pundits of the Whitewall stable thought very highly—was beaten in a canter for the Ham Stakes in 1855 by Mr. J. M. Stanley's Mary Copp, trained by Alec Taylor. No meeting which is out of favour with trainers and jockeys will long be popular with owners of racehorses, and, in addition Goodwood has now to face the competition of other fixtures, where racing can be enjoyed at comparatively small expense, and with comforts and luxuries to which the older places of sports in the provinces are, and must always remain, strangers. "Not good enough" was, therefore, heard from the lips of many race frequenters of both sexes when they compared the Goodwood course, with its stand distant three or four miles from Chichester, with the short run by rail which enables them to leave home after a not too early breakfast, and to reach it again, after a pleasant day at Sandown Park or Kempton Park, in plenty of time for dinner.

The races during the present week at that gay "Queen of Watering Places," which is often called "London-super-Mare," offer attractions in which Sandown and Goodwood are combined. The Brighton course, though, if possible, worse than that at Sandown, is almost equally accessible, while the sea view from it is grander and nearer than that visible from the Goodwood heights. There attaches, moreover, to Brighton, and also to its neighbour, Lewes, the fascination which tradition, or what the Romans called "Genius loci," possesses for many minds, and especially for the minds of those who, like our Australian and Canadian visitors, come from young countries. For it was at Brighton and Lewes that, about a century since, the Prince Regent found compensation for his ostracism from Newmarket, after the unwarrantable insults offered to him and to his jockey, Sam Chifney, the elder, in connection with Escapes two races upon Oct. 20 and 21, 1791. In exculpation of his Royal master and of himself, Sam Chifney wrote his famous tractate called "Genius Genuine"—a pamphlet of about forty pages, which was long sold at 25 a copy. A poorer or tamer production it would be difficult to conceive; but it succeeded at any rate in establishing that the Prince and his jockey were unjustly suspected by Sir Charles Bunbury and his brother stewards of the Jockey Club. It was proved to demonstration, after a long and angry investigation in which a scoundrel called Vauxhall Clark, who was afterwards hanged as a highwayman in Epping Forest, was the principal witness, that the Prince had no bet upon the race which Escape won. Sam Chifney also substantiated that he had no bed on the first day when Escape lost, and that he staked only twenty pounds, invested for him by Vauxhall Clark, on the second day, because he believed the horse would be improved by his long gallop, "Ditch in," upon October the 20th, for his race over the Beacon Course upon the 21st. Nothing, however, could exceed the high-handedness with which the Jockey Club took the matter up, and warned the Prince that if he suffered Chifney to ride his horses in future no gentleman would run against him. The Prince, to his honour, was too generous to accept such terms at Chifney's expense, the result being that New-market suffered, and that Brighton and Lewes gained. In the end, the Jockey Club, at a meeting of their members which was held at Brighton, expressed their deep regret at the Prince's absence from Newmarket, and earnestly entreated that the Escape affair might be buried in oblivion. Many years elapsed, however, before his Royal Highness again visited Newmarket, and when he came, and was congratulated on his reappearance there by Sam Chifney, the younger, he merely shook his head and observed, "They behaved very badly here to your father and me." If the in-and-out running of horses were regarded as fatal to the owners in whose colours they run and the jockeys upon their backs, the British turf would hardly have survived from 1791 to 1886, nor would it be spoken of in the last issue of one of our sporting contemporaries—whether rightly or wrongly we will not now pause to discuss—as "never having been in a more flourishing condition than at present."

Although there was but little truth in Pope's spiteful line to the effect that "Newmarket's glories rose as Briton's fell," it cannot be doubted that the transference of the Prince Regent's patronage from Newmarket to Brighton after 1791 did the former place an injury and the latter a benefit. Every reader of "Memoirs" is familiar with Tom Raikes's description of the Brighton meeting in the days when the Prince was never happy if absent from the pavilion. Perhaps there never was a book of the kind which suffered more from the political prejudices of its editor than the "Diary of Thomas Raikes." Lord Malmesbury tells us in his "Memoirs of an ex-Minister" that he knew Tom Raikes well and had read the original of his "Diary" in manuscript, which was much more amusing and unmasking for the publication which saw the light. "Almost all the racy anecdotes are omitted," adds, Lord Malmesbury, "and the few that are left being given without names, have no interest. A great deal has been left out in consequence of its not agreeing with the political opinions of the editor, Mr. Charles Greville, who, being a Peelite, would not allow anything against Sir Robert Peel to be published, so that the events of 1846 are suppressed or garbled, though the journal comes down to 1847. That year was not forgotten by Raikes, who was an uncompromising old Tory, and let everybody know it. In Mr. Raikes's pages the Prince Regent appears in much brighter—and, it must be added, truer—colours than in those of Mr. Greville. It is, indeed, to the former that the race-courses at Brighton and at Lewes owe no small portion of their historical interest. "In those days," says Mr. Raikes speaking of the closing years of last and the opening years of this century, the Prince made Brighton and Lewes Races the gayest scene of the year in England. The pavilion was full of guests; the Steyne was crowded with all the fashion of London; the best horses were brought from Newmarket and the North to run at the races, on which immense sums depended; and the course was graced by the handsomest equipages. About half an hour before the signal of departure for the hill, the Prince himself would make his appearance among the crowd. I think I see him now, in a green jacket, a white hat, and tight, nankeen pantaloons and shoes, distinguished by his high-bred manner and handsome person. He was generally accompanied by the Duke of Bedford, Lord Jersey, Charles Wyndham, Shelley, Brummell, and Churchill. We fear that during the next two or three days "all the best horses from Newmarket and the North" will not flock as of yore, to Brighton; nor will the handsome equipages of the Prince's "German wagon"—or, as we should now say, Barouche—upon the hill be able to hold their own against the Brighton fly. Yet the scene upon a fine day and in the absence of a sea-fog, has lost none of its charms, and we can only wish that the configuration of the hills which stand about and hem in the famous Sussex watering place was such as to admit of her having a race-course. It was upon the spot now occupied by the grand-stand that a ridiculous duel took place in the mad days of the Regency between Lord Barrymore, who was familiarly called "Hell Gate," and Mr. Howarth, M.P., for Evesham. The latter, being stout and punchy, divested himself of his coat and trousers, and appeared in his waistcoat and shirt alone. After a harmless exchange of shots, the two opponents went off the course, arm in arm, shouting out the refrain of their favourite drinking song. It is with hosts of memories of this kind that Brighton and its environs are rife.—*Telegraph.*

NEW TURKISH LOAN.

NEGOTIATIONS continue between the Porte and the Ottoman Bank for the advance to the former of £T. 250,000. M. Caillard, the English member of the Administration of the Public Debt, has induced the Council of Foreign Bondholders in London to give their sanction, saving only some slight modifications, to the financial arrangement, which was submitted by the administration to the Porte on May 27th last. Mr. Bouverie has telegraphed to the Grand Vizier that taking note of the formal undertaking entered into by the Porte for the granting of an Imperial Irade sanctioning the issue of bonds for £T. 8,000,000 of the General Debt, which were not included in the arrangement of the four categories of the debt administered by the Council, and also upon the condition that another Irade be granted for the cession to the Council of the Patents Revenue and Licence Tax, as a special guarantee for the payment of the interest on the said bonds, finally relying entirely on the good faith of the Ottoman Government for the fulfilment of the double undertaking abovementioned, the Council of Foreign Bondholders authorises the arrangement for the issue of £T. 8,000,000 of bonds, which will thus fall under the provisions of the Ottoman General Debt, and consequently be reduced to £T. 4,000,000, which amount at the present market value will justify the payment of £T. 700,000 to the Porte. Mr. Bouverie demands that the new bonds shall bear a special stamp.

MADAGASCAR.

A CORRESPONDENT at Antananarivo writes:—So far as we can judge, the French Government have been happy in their selection of the man who is to represent them at the Hova Court, and to watch over French interests in Madagascar. We hope that the peace which has now been established may long exist, and that Madagascar, with all its resources, may soon be opened up to legitimate commerce and enterpri-e. Various schemes are already afoot for the development of commerce, mining operations, &c. The Hova Government are now apparently beginning to see that their past opposition to foreign enterprise is suicidal; at any rate, it seems certain that the Prime Minister, who is perhaps the shrewdest and most capable man in the country, has had his eyes opened to the fact that the resources of this large and beautiful island cannot be allowed for ever to lie dormant, and that resistance to foreign enterprise is a perilous policy that had better be abandoned. I hear from the best of source that a charter for a bank to be established in Antananarivo has quiet recently been granted by the Malagasy Government to Mr. Kingdon on behalf of a syndicate of English capitalists. The bank, it seems, is to make a loan to the Government, to meet the French indemnity and for the promotion of public works. The agents of the bank are to collect for the Government the Customs of several of the chief ports, from which doubtless the interest on the loan will be paid. There is also to be a telegraph up to Antananarivo, and even railways are talked of as probable in the near future. We hear also that a Post-office is to be commenced by the Government shortly. At the present time various Europeans are in the employ of the Government, the Queen and Prime Minister having come to se that it is no derogation of their dignity to employ foreigners, who of course have no authority beyond what is given them by the Queen. Some of these foreigners are in the army, others are employed in gold mining. The Government, it may be said, reserve to themselves the sole right of mining, being desirous of keeping out the roughs who so frequently resort to new gold fields. Several adventurers have already found their way here, expecting to find a veritable El Dorado; they have been disappointed and have disappeared. Doubtless the country will be found later on to be opened up, when European labour and European capital will be required. Since the conclusion of peace many hundreds of foreigners, though probably mostly creoles, large numbers of whom it seems are almost penniless, have arrived ou the shores of Madagascar to pick up a living as best they may. Indeed, the influx of unmoneyed and unskilled foreigners has been so great on the east coast that the Acting British Consul has felt obliged to write to the Governor of Mauritius asking him to discourage the mad rush for fortunes. Commerce and enterprises of various kinds will undoubtedly increase here, and there will be openings for skill and capital, but it will be found in Madagascar as elsewhere that, in the case of almost all, wealth has to be earned.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers, sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

EDITORIAL DIFFICULTIES IN TEXAS.

THE following announcement was pinned on to the door of the *Record* office Sunken Valley Texas:—

The proprietor of the *Sunken Valley Daily Record* regrets to have to announce to his subscribers that the paper will not be issued to-day owing to the sudden decease of the editor, Mr. E. J. L. Coker. Mr. Coker was sitting in his office yesterday, engaged in his editorial duties when Colonel Ralph MacGee suddenly burst into his room, and addressing Mr. Coker as "You piebald dogwalloper," demanded to know what he meant by alluding to him (Colonel MacGee) as "a wisky-absorbing, poison-purveying importation from Dublin" in last Friday's issue of the *Record*. Without giving Mr. Coker time to reply he fired four shots at him from his six-shooter, the last of which struck Mr. Coker in the mouth, killing him instantly. Under ordinary circumstances the proprietor would have no hesitation in charterizing this as a dastardly and unprovoked outrage on a defenceless man; but as Colonel MacGee has since called at the *Record* office, and, in the handsomest manner possible, offered "to serve any dogerned paper-spoiler on the staff in the same way," he feels loth to criticise too harshly the rash act of a man evidently labouring under a strong sense of injury. The proprietor has arranged with a gentleman (16st. 4lb. from "down East") who will in future undertake the editorship of the *Record*, and who hopes, by a moderate but firm use of the revolver, to cement and bind those bonds of mutual respect and esteem which have so long existed between the *Record* and its subscribers. The charge for announcing births, marriages, and shooting parties remains as heretofore.

A BACKSHEESH STORY.

OUR Cairo Correspondent writes:—An amusing incident occurred here the other day, showing how "backsheesh" comes into every transaction. A Greek came to the military pay office to pay the amount of his contract. After having done so he naively asked the interpreter how much he must pay as "backsheesh." The interpreter looked horrified at such a question being asked (before the paymaster), and replied with virtuous indignation, "Tipoti tipoti!" (Nothing nothing!) Now, the paymaster is a wag in his way, and loves a joke, even though it be practical. So he called out, "What are you about, interpreter? Backsheesh is 2*l.* in every hundred." The amount, 10*l.*, was at once handed over by the Greek who thought he had got off very cheaply. The sum he had paid being 500*l.*, our paymaster at once wrapped up the 10*l.* in a neat parcel of white paper, marking it "Backsheesh," and told the Greek to take it up to an official overhead, giving him a note to the officer at the same time, in which he said, "This is evidently intended for you and was brought to our office by mistake." The official referred to, it is needless to say, was furious. The poor Greek had his contract instantly rescinded. So the joke cost him dear. Hard lines, for doing as they do in Egypt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Inchgarvie, 1,728 tons, Captain W. Sanders, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi with ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Hazara, 1,336 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London (July 20), via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Roshire, 1,361 tons, Captain W. Hewat, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius (August 12), with a cargo of sugar, and 61 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jeddah via Hoodeida (August 15), with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Loodiana, 2,148 tons Captain A. P. Turner, sailed on Saturday last for London via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For London—Miss Cross, Mrs. W. F. Thomas, Major A. Ramsbottom, Mr. Allen Sykes, Mr. G. G. Smith, Serjt-Major George Wingfield, wife and three children and servants. —For Aden, ten deck.

THE Italian mail steamer Raphaele Rubattino, Captain G. Morello, arrived in harbour yesterday. The following is the list of passengers:—From Genoa.—Mr. S. P. Silva, Mr. J. R. Das, Mr. B. Ethers, Mr. Weber, Mr. Daniovier, Sister Maria and 5 other sisters, Mr. H. L. Wright, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Arnold Wright, Master Wright, Mr. Alfred Fallet, Mr. Eduljee Burjorjee and Mr. and Mrs. S. Farrington. From Suez.—2 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28TH AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Siam	1695	.....	B	P. & O. Co.
„ Kashgar	2640	F. Speck	D	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Maclean.	..	.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dago	1239	W. H. Bisset	K	Finlay, Muir & Co
„ Aspatria	1921	G. Veale	L	The Captain.
„ Hazara	..	.....	N	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Akaba	2588	.....	O	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Lady Armstrong	1343	Abbott	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
28	Roshire (s)	Hewat	Mauritius, Aug. 12.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, Aug. 15.
	Hazara (s)	Campbell	London, July 20.
29	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool, July 31.
	Comuilla (s)	Mitchell	Karachi, Aug. 26.
	Manilla (s)	Cruciani	Hongkong, Aug. 6.
	R. Rubattino	Martinello	Genoa, Aug. 10.
	Bhundara (s)	Britten	Rangoon, July 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
28	Inchgarvie (s)	Sanders	Karachi.
	Loodiana (s)	Turner	London.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Malwa, for Malta, Brindisi, &c.
„ Inchbarva, for Marseilles.
„ County of Lancaster, for Calcutta.
„ King Arthur, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
„ Hazara, for London via Kurrachee.
Ship County of Lancaster, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
24	Mira (s)	Loporter	Liverpool, July 23.
	Eskasoni	Burchell	Colombo, Aug. 14.
25	Kildare (s)	Johnson	Trapani, July 24.
	Umbaila (s)	Withers	Bombay, Aug. 12.
	Chilka (s)	Gunning	Bombay, Aug. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 24.—Steamer Ethiopia.
August 25.—Steamers Pelican and Nubia. Ship Earl of Beaconsfield.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean s—6 cases printing ink, A. Abdoolrahim and Co.; 18 cases printing ink, M. A. M. Shuruffally.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—50 cases champagne, Lyon and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Merton Hall s—400 boxes paint, Volkart Brothers.
Dago s—22 cases aniline dye, H. Tyebjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorvarts s—183 packages paper, S. A. Dawood; 20 cases paper, A. Blascheck and Co.; 2 cases musical instruments, H. Vogel and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES

S. Birmania s—50 cases provisions, M. Nevue and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Stephen D. Horton,—2,423 cases kerosine oil, Wallace and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—102 cases brandy, J. Nowroji; 50 hogsheads beer, Lyon and Co.
Merton Hall s—6 cases liquors, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—27 cwts tusks, N. H. Adamji; 14 cwts ivory, A. Moosa.
Hazara s—100 bales cotton and 11,995 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aspatria s—200 cwts linseed, F. Muir and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Vorvarts s—25 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

St. Bernard s—29,962 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.; 1,852 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co.

FOR PALERMO.

St. Bernard s—26,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Siam s—364 cwts myrabollams, A. Schweiger; 300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Armstrong s—2,000 cwts mustard seed, 4,000 cwts linseed and 12,001 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorvarts s—75 bales twist, Sassoon J. D. and Co.; 115 bales twist, S. Abraham; 100 bales twist, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Co; 223 cwts onions and 3 cwts dates, A. Mooss.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Inchborva s—10,900 cwts. wheat, 1,875 cwts mowra seed and 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khiva s—150 bales cotton, B. Hurdial; 226 bales cotton R. Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Ranking, Surgn., 5th Bengal Cavly., from Meean Meer.

AUGUST 24.

Jackson, Lt.-Col., Bo. G. I. P. Ry Volunteers, from leave.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 27.

Hughes, Major, Bo. Assist. Comsry. Genl., on duty to Burma, to Madras.

AUGUST 28.

Ramsbottom, Major, Beng. 2-R. War. Regt., on medical certificate, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS.

Poona, 27th August 1886.

THE C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bo I—Lt P A N St L Wood, SC, Offg Wing Officer 28th Bo I, to be Wing Officer.

9th Bo I—Lt R D Broome, Wing Officer, and Offg Adjt to be Wing Officer and Adjt vice Lt Preston seconded on appointment to the Personal staff of H E the C-in-C.

22nd Bo I—Lt W G Hatherell, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

Intimation has been received, from the Horse Guards, War Office, that Major M F McCausland E-1 R A is to be promoted Lt-Colonel on half pay on the 27th Aug 1886, that officer is directed to proceed to England at once.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

2nd P Y Regt—Major W C J Lacy, to Poona and Bangalore, from 29th Sept to 1st Dec 1886 on private affairs.

Capt L L Steele, to Poona, from 7th Sept to 1st Oct 1886 on private affairs.

2nd N S Regt—Major H H Powis, to remain in England from 5th Sept 1886 to 29th Jany 1887 on medical certificate.

HIGH COURT.—August 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Motion.

333-86—Nanu and H—Perozbai and another vs The Secretary of State for India in Council and another—Part heard.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 and in the matter of Government Bai Perozbai and Bai Meherbai—Nanu and H—For claimants—F A Little for Government—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

45-85—Jefferson, B and D—Shabudin bin Hafiz, &c. vs Hassum Currim—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

171-86—Hore, C and B—Jumnabai and another vs Thakur Premjee Kara and others—Crawford and B.

For Dismissal.

120-86—Cralgie, L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs Rambhau Shridhur—In person.

Undefended New Long Causes

246-86—In person—Narronji Ookerdas vs Vulubji

NOTICES.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Carlton Butter Dish, with Swing Cover, Glass Lining. Rs. 41 Cash.
Egg Boiler, with Spirit Lamp, and
Frame for Eggs. Rs. 36 Cash.
Breakfast Frame, combining Butter Dish, Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 54 Cash.

COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

In best Electro-Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell.

Rs. 95 Cash.
Other patterns in Stock.

ENTREE OR CURRY DISHES,

In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well-wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets of four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers, The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another dish.

THE PLAIN PATTERN.

THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
11-inch size with Warmer, Rs. 80 Cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY.

August 13th, 1880.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belong ing to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infalli ble means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select e Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot nnas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manage rof the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

MRS. LAKE

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN

BALL DRESS MATERIAL

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Muslins.
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes,
Piece Laces and Flouncings.

Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.

MAISON DE MODES

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace ..... from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace ..... from	7 0
Silk Lace ..... from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine ..... from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine ..... from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear ..... from	7 8
International	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino ..... from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ... from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests ..... from	8 8
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ALONE ON THE RAFT.
BID ME GOOD BYE.
BRAVE SENTINEL, THE.
CALVARY.
DRIFTING AND DREAMING.
GLORY TO THEE MY GOD THIS NIGHT.
I AM WAITING.
IT CAME WITH THE MERRY MAY.
JACK AT SEA.
JACK'S ASLEEP.
JERUSALEM.
LOVE THAT CAME TOO LATE.
MANY A MILE AWAY.
MARGUERITE.
MY LOVE AND I.
NOTHING FOR LOVE.
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OLD FASHIONS.
PEACE PERFECT PEACE.
SOME ONE'S SWEETHEART.
WHEN THE CHILDREN ARE ASLEEP.
YOUNG BRIGADE, THE.

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GATES OF THE WEST.
GUIDE ME, GUIDE ME.

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AFTER SUNDOWN	„	LES SOURIERS	„
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Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

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IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

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Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

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Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice,
RAPIDLY CURED BY
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Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

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ASTHMA, OPPRESSION,
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VAUQUELIN'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC TUBES
releave INSTANTLY.
Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

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DESLAURIERS' ANTI-ASTHMATIC ELIXIR
Keeps off crisis and rapidly causes them to disappear.
VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, PARIS, AND AT ALL CHEMISTS.

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LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.

Bottles Rs. 6 per doz. Cash.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Half Bottles Rs. 4 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Of MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS' bottling of
BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT.

In the home market Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands a higher price.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12 per doz. Cash.
Do. L. G. A. do.	6 8	4 8 " "
Do. by Stone and Son	6 8	4 8 " "
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12 " "
Do. do. Burke & Co.	6 8	4 8 " "
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher, first quality	7 0	5 4 " "
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 8	4 8 " "
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	8 0	5 8 " "

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs. a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50 0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40 0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60 0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150 0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350 0
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Do. do. with treadle... " 50

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Do. do. with cover " 65
Do. SYSTEM do. " 55
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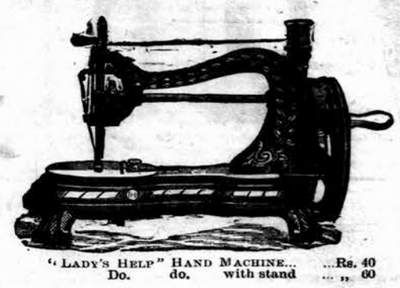

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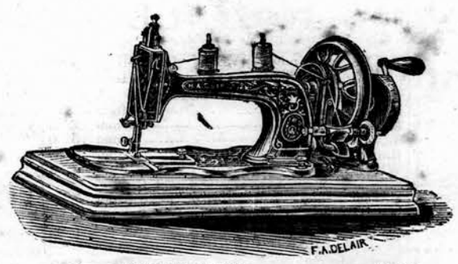
Do. do. with stand ... " 60

"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED MEDIUM TREADLE MACHINE... ...Rs. 75
"WERTHERN" do. do. ... " 70
"SINGER" do. do. ... " 60
Do. do. do. ... " 60



SINGER FAMILY HAND MACHINE ... ...Rs. 50
Do. do. ... ... " 45
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Do. do. with stand and treadle ... " 20 extra.

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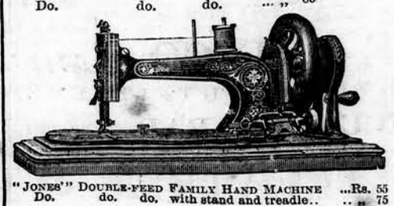
Do. do. do. ... " 50



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ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
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PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

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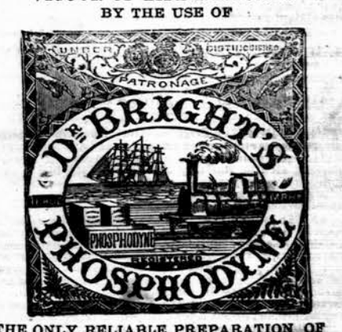

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